The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1871. NO. 193.

FIRST EDITION.

CIVIL WAR.

THE SORTIE ON SATURDAY.

Insurgents Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

Cowardly Conduct of the Nationals.

Bismarck Inclined to Give Up the Forts.

Proclamation of President Thiers.

Paris Not to be Bombarded.

Sortie on Saturday—Panic at Vanves—Bismarck Inclined to Surrender the Forts.

LONDON, May 8, 6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Versailles says that the government forces are within three hundred yards of Porte Maillot. General Cluseret will speedily be brought to trial. Other dispatches say Rochefort announces the ammunition to be running short.

The *Daily News* special says Aube, the composer, is seriously ill.

It is reported that orders have been issued for the arrest of Gambetta.

LONDON, May 8, 6:30 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* has the following special dispatch from Paris, dated Sunday, 4th inst. A sortie was made Saturday in the direction of Issy. The insurgents were repulsed with enormous loss, and fled to Paris. They fired on their friends who refused to open the gates into the Vaugirard quarter. There was a panic at Vanves, where the Nationals deserted their position. General Cissel has ordered the right sleeves of their uniform to be cut off as a punishment.

Bismarck is inclined to give up the forts, but insists on the strict payment of the war indemnity, and for the purpose of which he suggests that a loan be raised by the French Government.

The main points of the treaty of peace have been agreed upon between Bismarck and Favre.

Paris Not to be Bombarded—The Germans Threaten to Renew the War.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—Nothing of importance occurred during last night. A new battery at Mintreout, mounting eighty-two guns, will open fire on Paris to-day.

President Thiers has issued a proclamation to the people of Paris, in which he says the government will not bombard Paris, but will make an assault upon the ramparts. He requests the citizens to rally around the troops, and promises, in return for their aid, the granting of an amnesty and continuance of the subsidy to the poor.

Thiers, in his proclamation to the people of Paris, says: "The Germans declare they will mercilessly resume the war unless the insurrection is at once suppressed." The proclamation closes as follows: "Reunite and open the gates to us and the work of cannon will then cease, and tranquility and abundance will take its place. We are marching to deliver you, and will be among you in a few days. You can aid us."

Liberation of Blanqui Demanded—Meeting of Old Men.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Imperialists are said to be very active in the rural districts of France.

A special from Paris says: On Saturday the Versaillists made a general reconnoissance, but they were repulsed by the Communists with great loss.

At a club meeting held in the Church of St. Nicholas, in Champ Elysees, last night, M. Perrin proposed that the Commune send a deputation of Versaillists to liberate Blanqui within twenty-four hours, on pain of putting the Archbishop of Paris to death in case of refusal. The proposition was received by acclamation.

A great meeting of men over fifty years of age took place in Place Bastile. Five thousand were present, and marched to Louvre, and demanded arms. They say they want to show the young men how to fight. Arms were promised them.

The prisoners taken are unanimous in their refuse to fight for the Commune, the insurrectionists being unable to feed useless mouths.

The Versaillists are also exasperated over reports that the Versaillists kill the wounded on the battle fields.

The Projected Congress at Bordeaux Not to be Permitted to Assemble.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—In the Assembly to-day, Picard stigmatized the projected Congress at Bordeaux as criminal, and announced that steps had been taken by the government to prevent its assemblage.

The Pillage of Paris Churches.

In regard to the pillage of the churches in Paris, the *Mot d'Ordre*, says a correspondent, had been reproached by several journals for having encouraged the Commune. Rochefort replied to the charge by the following letter:

"The *Mot d'Ordre* has been reproached by correspondence and by the press for having unveiled the treasures of Notre Dame. It now declares that any other course of conduct would have been to hasten to indicate it to the Communists. A general belief will be that Jesus Christ being born in a stable, the only treasure Notre Dame should possess is a box of straw. As to the ciboriums of saints, set and surrounded by emeralds and diamonds, and other precious stones, we do not hesitate to declare them national property, coming from a generous people to whom the church promised paradise. Such a promise brings many gifts of great value."

FIRE IN FAGUNDAS, PA.

Thirty or Forty Buildings Destroyed—Loss Over $70,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., May 8, 1871.

About two o'clock Sunday afternoon, 7th instant, a fire broke out in a dwelling house at Fagundas, Pa., in the north end of the town, sweeping everything on the west side of the street—stores, dwellings, hotels, etc.—Fisher's office, the new school-house, Grandin's on the east side, also one oil well, and leaving but a very few scattering houses in the place. The fire originated in a private dwelling at the upper end of the street. Its origin is unknown. Some parties, however, succeeded in saving a portion of the contents of their dwellings, etc. The Pacific and Atlantic, also the Western Union telegraph offices were destroyed. The latter reopened again, and is transacting business as usual. Some of the unfortunate parties are building dwellings, and are rapidly pushing towards completion. The losses will probably reach upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, with a slight insurance.

TIDIOUTE, May 8.—A fire broke out at Fagundas at half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and in one hour had destroyed the whole town from the Pleasantville road to the Scott House. From thirty to forty buildings were burned, but no wells or oil. The loss, inclusive of buildings and furniture, will exceed $70,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1871.

GEN. SHERMAN SET RIGHT ON THE RECORD.

Thomas W. Conway, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Union League Club of New Orleans, writes to the *Tribune* that on the 22d ultimo, at the reception given to General Sherman, the General made the following speech:

Mr. President—I am not much of a speaker; my forte is action, not speech-making. I do not wish my remarks this evening to be reported in the newspapers, for I see that what I said on the occasion of another reception extended to me since my arrival has been entirely misrepresented, and I am credited with words I did not utter at all. Therefore I hope there are no reporters here to-night present. I have already observed the other, to which I have alluded. My duty as commander of the army of the country, keeps me employed in military matters, and by that employment I may be enabled to assist the nation in its civil and political interests. But I do not wish to be considered a politician. I strive, as well as I can, to do what my official duty compels, and in doing that I find myself amply employed. I do not, therefore, call position whatever, and do not wish to be suspected of doing so. Indeed, I should positively decline any offer of a civil or political nature. I wish to devote my whole time in the future to the study of the military art, not with the view of destroying, but as a means of promoting the good of all—even the lowest classes of our citizens."

A VERY IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court to-day, gave a decision in favor of the government against Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, for extra amount of duty claimed on a cargo of rice imported in 1864, with interest. The decision is to the effect that under the law of liquidation the collection is final. About five millions of dollars are involved in similar cases. The subject is to be carried to the United States Supreme Court.

THE FENIAN SCARE OF CONVENTION.

A declaration in the suit commenced in the United States Circuit Court by Jno. Lawless against Peter B. Sweeney, as Chamberlain, to recover the money previously lodged by John O'Mahony, of the Fenian Brotherhood, with August Belmont, was filed today. The amount involved is $25,000.

CASSIUS LAUNCHED.

The caisson for the New York East river bridge was successfully launched to-day. It weighs 25,000 tons.

SPEAKER BLAINE CONVALESCENT.

Speaker Blaine, after having been confined to his rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, this city, has sufficiently recovered to return to his home.

PENALTY FOR FALSE RETURNS.

The Government to-day recovered $104,000, the full amount claimed, from Charles Lilienthal, tobacconist, for making false returns of sales.

THE CANAL AT ROCHESTER.

Of this city met this afternoon and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and protest against the proposed changes in the administration of the internal revenue laws affecting their business.

PERSONAL.

Generals Joe Hooker, Logan, Pleasanton, Meade, McDowell, Burnside and others left this evening for Boston.

The members of the Joint High Commission and General Schenck sail on the 24th for Europe. Baron Gerolt sails on the 25th.

MISSIONARY ROBBED.

Rev. Father Beckwith, a distinguished English missionary from Jamaica, was robbed of $2,102 in a third avenue car Saturday night, his pockets being cut in two places by the thieves.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1871.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: The barometer continues high on the Pacific coast, with pleasant weather. The lowest pressure still remains in Maine. The barometer has risen somewhat only to fall again. West and south of Pennsylvania. Fresh northeasterly winds prevailed during Monday on Lakes Michigan and Superior, southerly winds from Georgia to Texas, and cloudy weather with easterly winds in the Ohio Valley. The temperature is very low on Mt. Washington, with a wealthy gale. The falling barometer reported Sunday evening in Virginia and the Ohio Valley passed eastward during the night, with light rain in Southwestern Illinois and Maryland.

PROBABILITIES.

Partially cloudy and clear weather will probably prevail Tuesday on the lower lakes and the Atlantic coast; northeasterly winds on the upper lakes, and threatening weather west of the Central Mississippi Valley.

THE TREATY.

PROTOCOL SIGNED YESTERDAY

Its Provisions Considered Favorable to the United States—Amount of British Claims Exaggerated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1871.

The Joint High Commission met at the State Department to-day, and formally signed the protocol of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain. It was engrossed in duplicate, and one copy furnished the English Commissioners and one reserved for the United States. The President has not yet returned with Cameron from his Pennsylvania trip, but both are expected to arrive in time to attend the Cabinet meeting to-morrow, when the treaty will be considered in connection with members of the Foreign Relations Committee. The President will transmit the treaty to the Senate, accompanied with a brief message, which will contain no recommendations. It is stated on very good authority that the amount of British claims have been very much overestimated, and the treaty only provides for those arising between May, 1861, and April, 1865, inclusive. This is said to exclude the most important claims arising from cotton and Havana seizures. No claims whatever are provided for which are in any way tainted with the rebellion. There is no provision, notwithstanding the statement to the contrary, regulating the future conduct of two nations in recognizing belligerents. This idea arose from a misconstruction of certain restrictions placed upon the trade of the two nations hereafter with neutrals in all articles contraband of war. While the general features of the treaty meet with approbation, there are several Senators who are not entirely satisfied with its details. A prominent member of the Foreign Relations Committee, who is friendly with the Administration, and who has given the treaty a thorough examination, is of the opinion that there are many important concessions of principles involved in the war in which Great Britain, although upon all subjects in which the United States is now immediately interested it is his opinion that our Government has received the most concessions. These details rather go to future complications, which the English Commissioners have said to have provided against with far-sighted sagacity.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1871.

THE ENGLISH TREATY—A TRAP THAT DIDN'T WORK.

The Joint High Commission, unable to account for the leakage which has occurred in regard to their doings, and the result of their agreements, some time ago had an interview with the correspondents who were taking liberty with their character, that it will take the committee nearly a week to transcribe it. It is now certain that the Alabama claims, under the basis of settlement agreed upon in the treaty, will be referred to a mixed commission, who will decide as to their validity and the amount due. The claims of British subjects against the United States will form a similar subject-matter for the reception of commitments and other legal documents connected with the insurrection. The cotton on the hills and the carpeting throughout the entire building might bring ten dollars at a public sale, with a fair chance for a handsome profit. The tool house contains one spade, three old hoes and a fork, with prospects about the same for hay.

We next visited the establishment of St. Crispin, and found a very gentlemanly-looking fellow hammering away. He informed us that he had to take almost the entire stock of the institution on the same last, and that last was very much used for cobbling, let alone for manufacturing new work.

The dining-room is a dingy-looking room in the rear of the building, and is supplied with rough benches and tables of the roughest material. But one good thing is up daily, the papers generally coming to the kitchen or dining-room in advance, receiving their usual allowance and departing for their homes. The bread is of the coarsest character to that furnished by Washington hotel keepers, and if it was not for the scarcity of bed clothing and the freedom of bed-bugs, I would have had quite a decent room in vacation.

We next visited the spring house. It is not our intention to give its size or dimension. It has been conducted on the "reform and retrenchment" principle, and the keeper has economized. Not yet in the summer months fifteen cows are milked. The cream of the joke journals of the day.

In the wash house we found one woman, who informed us that she did the washing and ironing for three entire wards, and found it quite an easy task. In the carriage house and carpenter shop we discovered the identical old plow, three old augurs and a hand saw comprised the entire mechanical apparatus. The carriage might be driven a few times without breaking it. It had not passengers and the driver would ride the horses. In the wagon shed we found a wagon of unusual size, with which the steward informed us they had to do all their milling, it being the only four wheeled vehicle of any description on the place. We found here a harrow without a wheel, which accounts for not cutting it a wheel-barrow. The pig sties are not calling it a wheel-barrow. The pig sties are neat and tidy, and fare far superior to many of the Suspension Bridge. And in reference to the trestle works, there has not been a passenger or employee hurt or killed since the bridge was over four years. All who have been injured here were pedestrians who, in walking on the railroad, have neglected to look out for the cars. Therefore no one has any business except the railroad employees and the proprietors of coal yards and their employees.

Pedestrians could and would be much safer if they would stay off the trestle work and use Jacock street or Grandin's alley. The reason why these streets run parallel with the railroad. When it was a canal no one thought of using the ditch as it was then called; but now it is only the same ditch trestled for railroad trains to pass over to and from the city. The Germans have the right idea here now than they had when it was a canal. This I think is a common sense view of this and similar cases; and I think if the city authorities would carry the people to keep out of danger, and no vent their spleen right or wrong on the Railroad Company, there would be fewer accidents.

Shocking Scene in a Theater.

A Florence paper gives an account of a shocking accident which took place in the Principal Humbert Theater in that city. A ballet pantomime was being performed, in which an encounter takes place between brigands and soldiers. One of the former, who was fired at, fell mortally wounded, a ballet having entered the forefront and penetrated the brain. At first the audience applauded the incident. It soon, however, became apparent that a terrible tragedy had really occurred, and the audience were worked up to a pitch of the highest excitement. Women sobbed, men shouted, and many leaped upon the stage to see if the man was really dead. The performance, at which the King was present in his private box, was thus brought to a close, and shortly afterward a magistrate came upon the stage and took the names of all performers and supernumeraries engaged in the piece. It is thought that the fatal occurrence was accidental. The deceased was not a regular performer, but a printer engaged by the night as a supernumerary.

Brooklyn White Lead.

An article which has met with every requirement that the trade could possibly anticipate is now being thoroughly introduced into this market by the house of Messrs. McClurren & McKennan. This Brooklyn White lead is the standard lead manufactured, and in whiteness, durability, and in general excellence has proved itself superior to any ever manufactured. Another very great and important consideration in its favor is the comparatively reasonable price it is sold at. Messrs. McClurren & McKennan will be pleased to convince dealers and consumers of the article of its excellence and the general satisfaction given to the trade. Call and see at 95 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON, PA.

Visit to the Washington County Poor House—A Poor House Indeed—A Centenarian—Opening of the Charters Railroad.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 4, 1871.

Hearing a great deal of praise given to Washington county for the masterly and economical manner in which our County Home is conducted, I determined to pay this institution a visit in order to learn and judge for myself of their truth or falsity. In giving a description of all that came under my observation, I will have to encroach considerably on your columns, trusting in your love of justice and truth to give it publicity; and before I proceed farther, I may as well here state that this institution is under the control of the Democratic party, all three of the directors belonging to that political faith. The steward, whose name has escaped my memory, when the Democrats took charge of the institution, politically straddled the fence, and at the last fall election came down on the losing side, much, we suppose, to his own chagrin and mortification. The farm contains two hundred and nine acres, and is, we understand, in a high state of cultivation. A large orchard of the choicest fruit is situated in the rear of the Poor House building, and the steward informed me that as yet the frosts had done no damage. The fences are medium, but will in a short time require new material, as they have been built for a number of years, and, as a consequence are decaying rapidly. The Charters Railroad passes within a short distance of the buildings, if I may be allowed to call them such. The buildings remind one very much of a town that has suffered a heavy bombardment. The main building is an old, dilapidated-looking structure, and from exterior appearance is likely to come in at any moment. The interior is in a far more dilapidated condition. In order to be as brief as possible, I will give you a compiled history of the building in its inner capacity. I will begin in the regular order in which I visited each separate apartment. The "dispensary" would seem from appearance to have been the original shop of Esculapius, "the god of the healing art." Here are medicines which for age cannot be surpassed on the continent, and which, if used in practice, would save much life, as they would warrant them to be perfectly harmless and free from all injurious effects. But dust and dried up medicines are of little use to kill living pests, we suppose the old stock will remain on hands for some time to come.

In the "store room" we found, for a change of socks for the entire institution, nine pairs; no new clothing on hand, if we except two coats of antiquated appearance; not a boot or shoe graced the shelves. At the time of the officers of the law were to levy on the entire stock it would not pay the mileage.

And now for the *sleeping department*. We visited every room in the entire building, found the clothing scant, but the bed bugs in abundance; not a blanket in the entire building, if we except one which were furnished by the paupers themselves. The sheets are all the cotton duck order, and from general indications have been used for a length of time to reach two feet farther if the dirt could be brushed out. The ticking must be handled very gently, in order to keep it from falling to pieces. Beds are constantly falling, so that the paupers may be seen to stretch themselves on the floor when they retire, for if they do not they are liable to be sure to find themselves there in the morning. There are old and decrepit men and women, many of whom have seen better days, lying on rickety old beds, with no blanket to keep them from the cold, and no decent clothing to wear. There are six, eight and as high as ten persons crowded into an eight by ten room, without regard to health or morality. In the female apartments building (if we except the Directors' department, is fit for a respectable individual to occupy), we and this is only occupied at stated intervals. The steward's office contains no furniture, if we except a couple of old chairs and a small-sized cupboard for the reception of commitments and other legal documents connected with the institution. The old cloth on the hills and the carpeting throughout the entire building might bring ten dollars at a public sale, with a fair chance for a handsome profit. The tool house contains one spade, three old hoes and a fork, with prospects about the same for hay.

We next visited the establishment of St. Crispin, and found a very gentlemanly-looking fellow hammering away. He informed us that he had to take almost the entire stock of the institution on the same last, and that last was very much used for cobbling, let alone for manufacturing new work.

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Pedestrians could and would be much safer if they would stay off the trestle work and use Jacock street or Grandin's alley. The reason why these streets run parallel with the railroad. When it was a canal no one thought of using the ditch as it was then called; but now it is only the same ditch trestled for railroad trains to pass over to and from the city. The Germans have the right idea here now than they had when it was a canal. This I think is a common sense view of this and similar cases; and I think if the city authorities would carry the people to keep out of danger, and no vent their spleen right or wrong on the Railroad Company, there would be fewer accidents.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Outrage on an American in Cuba.

A Vessel Seized and the Captain Thrown into Prison—Act for the Redistribution of the Currency a Failure, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1871.

Redistribution of Currency.

From present indications the object of the act of July, so far as relates to a redistribution of bank currency, is likely to be defeated. The act authorized the issue of fifty-four millions additional and the redistribution of twenty-five millions of existing circulation. The latter provision was not to go into effect till the additional amount had been taken up, preference in the issue of the latter being given for one year to States in which there is a deficiency of banking capital. The year has nearly expired, and not over sixteen millions of the fifty-four have been taken. The reason given for this fact is that the States for whose benefit this act was especially intended have not capitalists at the disposal of the Eastern and Middle States are unwilling to send their money so far away from home for investment. The consequence is that by July 12th, when the act becomes applicable to all States, there will be at least thirty millions of the authorized increase available for any section of country. There are good reasons to think that the whole amount will then be taken promptly by the Eastern States. This result practically renders null the provision for the redistribution of twenty-five millions of existing circulation.

Seizure of an American Vessel.

A letter received in Baltimore gives the following particulars of the seizure at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, of the American schooner Lillias, Captain Griffin, of Stockton, Maine. Captain Griffin cleared from Sagua on the 3d of April for Baltimore, and being engaged in arranging his business on shore until late in the day, did not arrive on board his vessel until nine o'clock that evening. During the night he was awakened by a noise on the vessel, and upon rising found a negro trying to conceal himself on board. Next morning he notified the house that had cleared the vessel, and threw her open to search. Down in the hold a young negro was found secreted, and was taken on shore. Captain Griffin was thanked for his prompt information and assistance, and prepared to sail, when to his surprise the schooner was boarded by a number of Spanish officers, and he was ordered into arrest. The first mate was also threatened with arrest, but before the Spaniards secured him he jumped into an open boat and put out to sea and was afterward picked up on the coast of Florida. In Captain Griffin's letter, which was dated April 26th, he said: "I am now confined in a foul room, which were furnished by the paupers themselves. The sheets are all the cotton duck order, and from length, and from general indications have been used for a to reach two feet farther if the dirt could be brushed out. The ticking must be handled very gently, in order to keep it from falling to pieces. Beds are constantly falling, so that the paupers may be seen to stretch themselves on the floor when they retire, for if they do not they are liable to be sure to find themselves there in the morning. There are old and decrepit men and women, many of whom have seen better days, lying on rickety old beds, with no blanket to keep them from the cold, and no decent clothing to wear. There are six, eight and as high as ten persons crowded into an eight by ten room, without regard to health or morality. In the female apartments building (if we except the Directors' department, is fit for a respectable individual to occupy), we and this is only occupied at stated intervals. The steward's office contains no furniture, if we except a couple of old chairs and a small-sized cupboard for the reception of commitments and other legal documents connected with the institution. The old cloth on the hills and the carpeting throughout the entire building might bring ten dollars at a public sale, with a fair chance for a handsome profit. The tool house contains one spade, three old hoes and a fork, with prospects about the same for hay.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE ERIE CASE.

NEW YORK, May 8.—In the case of Heath & Rutherford against the Erie, Justin Dwight, Assistant Treasurer, produced the check, as per order of reference, and testified that from the 3d to the 31st of January $846,295 had been received by the company from the Mayor, Martin B. Brown as treasurer, and could testified to the issue of $200,000 convertible bonds during December and January under authority of the Attorney General, by virtue of a resolution submitting such power to the committee. The Board was not required to meet until April. Among the receipts on the books was a private loan to Fisk, Jr., of $25,000, and the delivery of a check for $2,000 to Col. Hodges. Adjourned till 10 o'clock in room in vacation.

The case was resumed the spring house. It is not our intention to give its size or dimension. It has been conducted on the "reform and retrenchment" principle, and the keeper has economized. Not yet in the summer months fifteen cows are milked. The cream of the joke journals of the day.

In the wash house we found one woman, who informed us that she did the washing and ironing for three entire wards, and found it quite an easy task. In the carriage house and carpenter shop we discovered the identical old plow, three old augurs and a hand saw comprised the entire mechanical apparatus. The carriage might be driven a few times without breaking it. It had not passengers and the driver would ride the horses. In the wagon shed we found a wagon of unusual size, with which the steward informed us they had to do all their milling, it being the only four wheeled vehicle of any description on the place. We found here a harrow without a wheel, which accounts for not cutting it a wheel-barrow. The pig sties are neat and tidy, and fare far superior to many of the Suspension Bridge. And in reference to the trestle works, there has not been a passenger or employee hurt or killed since the bridge was over four years. All who have been injured here were pedestrians who, in walking on the railroad, have neglected to look out for the cars. Therefore no one has any business except the railroad employees and the proprietors of coal yards and their employees.

Pedestrians could and would be much safer if they would stay off the trestle work and use Jacock street or Grandin's alley. The reason why these streets run parallel with the railroad. When it was a canal no one thought of using the ditch as it was then called; but now it is only the same ditch trestled for railroad trains to pass over to and from the city. The Germans have the right idea here now than they had when it was a canal. This I think is a common sense view of this and similar cases; and I think if the city authorities would carry the people to keep out of danger, and no vent their spleen right or wrong on the Railroad Company, there would be fewer accidents.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Western House of Refuge Investigation—Private Bills Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 8, 1871.

House of Refuge Defalcation.

The Finance Committee reported in regard to the frauds in the Western House of Refuge, that they deemed it unnecessary to send for persons and papers, as they could not get the money back.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were passed: House bill incorporating the Elizabeth Gas Company; House supplement to the act providing for the appointment of a fire marshal for Allegheny county; House bill authorizing the authorities of St. Clair to increase the borough tax; House bill relating to the building of sewers in Birmingham; House bill relating to the registry of lots in Birmingham; House act to be incorporated the Sewickley Gas Company; House bill amending an act to establish a ferry over the Monongahela at New Store; Senate bill repealing, so far as Scott township is concerned, the act of April, 1850, relative to foot walks; House bill relative to the election of Councils in Allentown borough; House bill authorizing the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county to vacate certain streets and alleys; House supplement to an act to create the School Directors of the Sixth ward of Allegheny City to borrow money.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Bills Introduced.

The House met at eight o'clock. The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Warren—Incorporating the Soap and Candle Company; also, incorporating the German [illegible] Insurance Company.

A variety of local bills were introduced.

The following was considered: House bill repealing all special laws exempting property from taxation, in cases where the owners derive income therefrom. Passed.

No other business of importance was done.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD.

How Generals Lecomte and Thomas were Avenged.

A Paris correspondent writes: General Duval was made prisoner on Chatillon heights, and was on his way to Versailles with the several hundred other insurgent prisoners captured at the same time, when, at the cross-roads where the Sceaux, Paris, Versailles and Bievre roads fork, the prisoners and guard met General Vinoy and staff, who were riding to Chatillon heights. He ordered the guard to halt, and he dismounted, went to the prisoners, and said: "There is among you a Monsieur Duval who calls himself General. Let him step out." Duval stepped from the ranks calmly and with dignity, and said, "I am he." General Vinoy added: "You murdered two of my generals in cold blood." They also stepped forward. Gen. Vinoy said to them: "You Spanish officers, and there was no prospect of release, or even a trial or statement of the charges against him.

THE PRESIDENT

Will not return to Washington until to-morrow. He will probably remain at Baltimore to-night.

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissioner Douglass is acting Commissioner in the absence of Commissioner Pleasanton.

CORCORAN WORSE.

The symptoms of Corcoran are worse to-day.

THE SENATE.

An additional number of Senators have arrived.

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

There is now no doubt that a full regiment of the District militia will organize at an early day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Mc Kennan.

The May term of the United States Circuit Court, commenced yesterday, Judge McKennan on the bench. The impanelling of a jury was called when twenty-five responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. Wier, E. S. Porter, Esq., of Indiana County, was admitted to practice.

Judge McKennan delivered an opinion on appeal of Michael Lynch from the decision of Judge Hall, in the case of the steamboat Bayard vs. the steamboat Coal Valley, in which the decree of the lower Court was affirmed.

The Court adjourned the Supreme bench, will sit with Judge McKennan to-day.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

James Devine vs. John S. Shaffer and James Blunden, action to recover $1,000 for personal injuries and assessed the value of the goods in dispute at $500, with interest due at $250.

Eliza Fisher vs. James Hollingshead, an action to recover the value of goods levied upon by the Sheriff as belonging to Mrs. Fisher's husband, but which were claimed by her. Verdict for the plaintiff.

Mary A. Pratt vs. Martin Schweizer, action on a note for $126, given in payment for a horse. It is alleged by the defendant that the animal did not come up to the representations of the plaintiff. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

154. (Old list) Lewis vs. McKelvy.
185. (Old list) Satine vs. Same.
158. Hughes vs. Early's estate, et al.
3. (New list) Knock vs. Noll.
9. Nana vs. Steger.
11. McClintock vs. Borland.
15. Harding vs. Crown.
17. Hall vs. Hayward.
18. Quinn vs. Johnston.
19. Hough & Hough vs. Rutherford & Co.
21. Sheffer & Hoff vs. Hope Petroleum Company.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

Body of an Infant Found in a Church.

Some men employed cleaning and whitewashing the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, corner of Webster avenue and Washington street, found in the vestibule yesterday morning a dead male infant, apparently about a week old. A few minutes after it was noticed and held an inquest. The janitor of the church testified that the babe was not there when he closed the church on Sunday night, and was were not re-opened until yesterday morning. He recollected, however, having seen the shadow of a woman about the church on Sunday evening, and that the shadow was that of the woman who deposited the infant there. A shawl was slightly wrapped around the dead body, and Dr. Wray stated that it was born alive and had been strangled. A verdict in accordance therewith was rendered. Coroner Cowden will make every endeavor to discover the mother.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

PRESIDENT HAYES—of Washington and Jefferson College, will deliver the oration on "memorial day," May 30th, 1871, under the auspices of Starkweather Post No. 60, G. A. R., at Monongahela City.

THE first of the series of Union Conventions to be held this week will take place to-day and to-morrow, afternoon and evening, and will be held in the Third Church, Sixth avenue. (Rev. Dr. Nobles.)

PATRICK F. CARNEY, of Temperanceville, was in the city yesterday and concluded that he would have started down to the Point, and rushing down the wharf plunged into the river near Jones' ferry landing. Officer Bell rescued him and he was taken to his residence in jail.

THE report that Rudolf Kuhn had cut his throat in the Penn jail at Dutmont, was incorrect, and in advance to the authorities of the institution, as well as the friends of the prisoner, of the fact that Rudolf we make the correction. The facts are that Mr. Kuhn died a natural death.

AN act has been passed in the Legislature "for the relief of citizens of Pennsylvania who served as soldiers in the war with Mexico, and who shall be in indigent circumstances." It confers the provisions of the act of the 12th of March, 1866, to provide pensions for the soldiers of the war of 1812, and to their widows.

THE act to authorize the City Councils to construct bridges or culverts over any valley or streams, or over or under any railroad within the city limits, and approaches thereto at the crossing of any street, lane, or alley which may be opened, extended or laid out, and to assess the costs upon the property benefitted, as in the case of sewers, has been reported favorably from the Legislative Committee to the Councils, it will become a law. There is a provision that the act shall not apply to the construction of culverts (in the grading of streets), the cost of which shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

A GRAND SCHEME.—A history of America, in three parts—past, present and future—will shortly be produced in this city. The Allegory is the work of B. F. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, and contains poems, songs, comicalities and magnificent tableaux. The past relates back to the Mexican war; the present, to the present, and the future is laid one hundred years hence—1971. It will be produced by the aid of the pupils of the public schools, will occupy about two hours and fifteen minutes for its performance, and will be given as a matinee of the piece, we doubt not it will prove a success.

AN excursion train of thirteen cars, loaded to their fullest capacity, went to the sale of lots at Leetonia on Saturday, and the steam-boat Fairy Queen and the propeller Jay Gould made several trips to the Point. The advantages of this pump are thus summarized:

First. Its great simplicity of construction, having no valves, and consisting of but three pieces, pipe, shaft and bucket.

Second. Economy, costing much less than any pump of the same power.

Third. Enormous power. The eight-inch pump will raise 1,700 gallons per minute, at a depth of 200 feet; the seven-inch 1,200 gallons, and the 10,000 gallons to

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

THE first military arrest under the Ku-Klux law was made on Saturday, in Chatham county, North Carolina, by a detachment of troops acting under direction of the United States Commissioner. The persons arrested were three young men, charged with a disguised and cowardly assault upon a family of white women, and with the merciless whipping of a negro by way of varying the pastime. If guilty we hope the culprits will be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law. A few doses of *justice*, faithfully administered, will have a wonderfully quieting effect upon the nerves of all heroes of this kidney.

THE new Constitution of Illinois contains a provision prohibiting private legislation. The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does not. Now mark the following contrast. The entire number of bills passed by the Legislature of Illinois during its recent session was fifty-eight, while several hundred bills have already been passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature during its present session, with over *one thousand seven hundred* yet remaining on the calendars of each House. This marks the difference between confining legislation to public business, which is right—and making it a private matter—which is wrong.

IN view of the wide interest attaching to the proceedings of the Joint High Commission, and especially to that portion of the treaty which relates to the Alabama claims, we give the following statement of the value of the shipping destroyed by English built rebel cruisers. The number of vessels thus destroyed was two hundred and thirty-four, and the actual loss of property was—

By the Alabama, 70 vessels	$ 5,391,264
By the Florida, 26 vessels	2,791,591
By the Georgia, 9 vessels	322,351
By all others, 115 vessels	4,405,178
	$12,830,384

To avoid the depredations of these cruisers seven hundred and fifteen American bottoms were transferred to the British flag.

THE Governor has not yet signed the bill recently passed, prohibiting citizens of New Jersey from selling oysters or clams in Pennsylvania without the payment of an annual license fee of one thousand dollars. We hope the interchange of views which we understand is taking place between the parties to the contest will result in an amicable understanding, the repeal of the obnoxious New Jersey statute which drove away from the waters of that State the oystermen of Pennsylvania, and the abolition of the retaliatory measure enacted by our own Legislature. The action of New Jersey was narrow and absurd, and quite naturally prompted the present outburst of antagonistic legislative feeling. Evermore selfishness is met by selfishness: the dictatorial assertion of rights on one side inevitably gives rise to a similar harsh assumption of authority upon the other. Both States have shown that they know what the first law of nature is—now let them show that they have as clear a conception of equity as they have of hard legality. Because the inhibitions work alike disastrously to the people of both States, and meanwhile the oysters laugh at our folly.

THE immigration aspects of the year are encouraging. The returns of the last few months show a marked increase of English immigrants, the number being several hundreds in excess of either the Germans or the Irish. From the latter country, however, the flow is said to be greater than ever before. The remedial measures of Mr. GLADSTONE appear to have utterly failed to stop the tide. The chief ports of embarkation are crowded with multitudes of small farmers and laborers who seek employment and homes beyond the Atlantic. Of these the vast majority settle in the United States. The Dominion of Canada is beginning to bestir itself, a liberal homestead law being now under consideration by the Parliament. At present, however, the superior facilities and advantages offered by the United States so greatly outweigh the inducements held out by Canada, that the great bulk even of Canadian immigrants finally pass over the border into the Northern and Western States. Well, the broad spaces of the ample West yield room and work for all. Let them come, the more the better.

WHILE the report given in our telegraphic columns that NAPOLEON has gone on a secret visit to France may not be literally true, it is quite probable that he hopes to regain the throne, and is setting in active motion agencies looking to that end. It will be remembered that during his exile at Wilhelmshohe he issued a paper protesting against his deposition as illegal, and demanding upon it the formally expressed voice of the people. Unless MACMAHON, who is in command of the Versailles troops, has undergone a radical change of opinion since his surrender of Sedan, he is still a thorough adherent of the Emperor; which fact, taken in connection with the known monarchial sympathies of THIERS, and the strong probability that a large portion of the army regrets the fate which overtook the Emperor, makes his chances of success not impossible. Not long ago M. PREVOST PARADOL explained that NAPOLEON was allowed to rule because he was considered to be the least of two evils between which the French nation had to choose. On one side the people saw, or thought they saw, anarchy, insecurity of property, disturbed trade, a chaos of wild excesses—all those things which have subsequently come to pass. On the other side was a ruler, despotic it is true, but who for eighteen years had kept them free from civil war and insurrections, promoted commerce and developed the general resources of the country. These things, we suspect, have caused the people of that unhappy country already to institute many unfavorable comparisons between the Republic and the Empire, and increased the chances of NAPOLEON'S ultimate restoration. That will be bad enough, but it will certainly be a less intolerable evil than the present hideous carnival of throat-cutting, which we are glad to see that BISMARCK has threatened to take in instant hand, unless the Versailles government at once conquers the mob.

MODERN FEDERALISM.

In newspaper articles and in Congressional speeches concerning the Ku-Klux bill, it is made unpleasantly evident that the mental attitude enforced by the conflict with the South, is still maintained by too many Northern politicians. Positions perfectly tenable while war prevailed, notions susceptible of triumphant defense by rational considerations in the presence of internal enemies who sought to destroy the nation's life, daily find champions who forget or ignore the conditions now passed away, which alone gave force to the arguments. When reading the speeches and diatribes to which we allude, one is almost led to fancy that the old Federal party still has its living representatives and champions among us, as it is certain that the most objectionable views of the condemned and buried school find favor with many of the present generation. Could one of the leaders of the party so long extinct "revisit the glimpses of the moon," he would be delighted with the manifest signs he would see, that the present race of politicians are wiser than their fathers. He would say "*vice* told the people so, nothing but a strong central government at Washington completely overshadowing the powers of the individual States, would suffice to constitute a great nation. *We* told the people so, but they denounced us as aristocrats and relegated us to private life. Time, however, has fully justified our opinions and now the people are appealing to the history of the country in evidence of their wisdom." In fact the Boston *Traveller* of the 17th instant has a long and able article of which the object is to recommend centralization or consolidation, as the form of our government established by events and sanctioned by the approval of the people. The course of argument pursued in support of the view is already well worn by the discussion of the last few weeks. An error in all these arguments in favor of a strong government at Washington consists in proving too much. If a powerful central government is so good a thing, it is not easy to perceive why an absolute government would not be a still better thing. From the fact that a war was necessary to demonstrate that a State has no right to secede without the consent of the other States, it does not follow that the framers of the Constitution were wrong in carefully guarding the rights of the States. Because the advantages of centralization have been strikingly exemplified in a state of war, we may not infer that the same sort of administration is best adapted to promote the prosperity of the country in the time of peace. These statements are mere commonplaces. They seem, however, to be forgotten by some of our writers and speakers. "It is beyond question," says the *Traveller*, "that the country has prospered most when the general government has been least dependent upon the support of the *States*." Consistently enough the same writer appears to think that if the United States had been strong enough to disregard the will of the States, it might with advantage have engaged in war with France and England for their disgraceful attacks upon the nation after the renewal of their war in 1803. It might, too, a great while ago, have acquired the Canadas, which he seems to think would have been an advantage. We submit that the apprehensions of just such energetic and decided government movements under the impulse of ambition or avarice, was certainly one of the considerations which prompted the early statesmen of the United States to guard against consolidation by guarding the rights of the States. They are most carefully guarded in the Constitution, upon the strict observance of which the safety of our Republican institutions depend.

W. ODEN HUGHART, ESQ.

At the meeting of Conneils, held yesterday, a series of resolutions were adopted officially recognizing the importance to our city of the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; tendering to W. ODEN HUGHART, Esq., President of the Company, the congratulations of the Councils on the auspicious result of his arduous and indefatigable labors; and requesting the Presidents of the respective bodies to present to him, on behalf of the city, some suitable testimonial to mark their appreciation of the valuable services which he had rendered to the community. Mr. HUGHART assumed the duties of President in 1864, at a time when the road was struggling under many difficulties. He had, to use the language of a distinguished citizen of a neighboring county, "a heedless trunk"—an enterprise which, however important it might have been theoretically, was regarded as practically dead. It was not long, however, until it began to show signs of life. Although headless, the tail indicated vitality, and moved with such vigor as to impress the public with the belief that it would soon make a head for itself. We need only allude to the three or four years of desperate struggling which followed, as our readers are familiar with every stage of it. No company ever encountered severer pecuniary embarrassments, or was subjected to greater legal obstacles, than this same corporation under the presidency of Mr. HUGHART; but they were all manfully met and honorably overcome, and it is but just and fitting that Mr. HUGHART should receive that consideration which his services merit. He has exhibited an energy, perseverance and devotion in his work which are highly commendable, and without which he would not have succeeded in accomplishing such important results. The benefits of this new route to the seaboard are being realized by our citizens in a much larger degree than was anticipated, and they are willing to accord to all those engaged in pushing the enterprise to completion that meed of praise which they deserve. While these recognitions must be very gratifying to Mr. HUGHART and his friends, because they are so well deserved, we fancy that his highest gratification consists in the realization of the object of his ambition—the completion the road. This was the task he undertook six years ago, and few in the community have any adequate idea of the cares, the labors, the anxieties and the disappointments which he has undergone in that time. His work has been accomplished, and he can now enjoy the satisfaction of knowing that those upon whom he relied for material aid and moral support have not been deceived in regard to the advantages which he predicted would result to the great and populous cities at the termini, and to the communities along the line. All his predictions have been more than verified, and the city may well honor him.

TO SHOW the wicked absurdity of the frothy monthings of such impracticables as the "Virginia Senator" who, a few days ago wanted to send WISE, LETCHER and SMITH to *Philadelphia*, for the purpose of "holding up their fettered hands, and of shaking their manacles in Independence Hall," to let the people of the North know "what kind of independence Virginia has now to be thankful for," we have merely to allude to the representation which Governor WALKER makes of the condition of affairs in that Commonwealth. Certainly no man has better opportunities of judging correctly than himself. He declares that Virginia is in a state of solid prosperity, and that the improvement of business and good feeling since the close of the war have been steady and sure, and this, notwithstanding the misfortunes of fire and flood visited upon certain portions. The State has expended about twelve millions of dollars on the James River and Kanawha canal. She now proposes to offer the canal to the government on condition of its completion by the United States. The importance to the South and West of this route of communication between the seaboard and the Ohio river can hardly be overestimated. The construction by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company of the Fredericksburg and Alexandria Railroad, and the business that will be induced by the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad, will furnish the Old Commonwealth great auxiliaries to material advancement, and if she can secure the additional aid of the partly constructed canal alluded to, the resources of her western borders could be emptied at low rates on the seaboard, and her prosperity correspondingly augmented. We are glad to witness these brave efforts which are being made to put the historic old Mother of States abreast in the march with her younger children. Only let her padlock the lips of her cantankerous demagogues, and there is no reason why Virginia may not shoulder her noble way into the very front rank of the generous sisterhood of States. But the first is necessary to the last.

THE capital of Europe, as Paris was want to style itself, has lost all its grandeur and glory. It is said that the changes which have taken place in its aspect are so great as to be beyond the power of description, and that they can only be appreciated on the spot. The life has gone out of it. A correspondent says:

"It is not only that the streets are half empty, that carriages have disappeared, that the shop windows are bare of wares, that trade is at a stand-still, that houses empty or houses about to be empty are to be met with everywhere; there is besides this an unavoidable impression forced upon you as you wander about the city, that Paris has outlived its prime."

It is doubtful whether the city will ever be restored to its former aggrandizement and embellishment. Under the Empire these were out of all proportions to the natural growth of the country, being stimulated by artificial means. Except in the event of a Napoleonic restoration any government likely to be established in France will have to rely far more upon the provinces than upon the capital. The decline exhibited by the great majority of the Bordeaux Assembly, elected as it is by universal suffrage, to remove the seat of government from the banks of the Seine, was not merely an ebullition of provincial jealousy or reactionary partisanship, but was the expression of a wide-spread, popular conviction that the virtual supremacy of Paris is fatal to the welfare of France.

But whether that city remain its permanent capital or not, the Government of the future will have no motive to maintain, still less to augment its importance. It is very doubtful therefore whether it will ever regain its pristine grandeur. But in all probability her loss will prove the gain of the country, for if the ideas of Paris conquer France, chaos is inevitable. If France can subdue Paris, all may yet be well.

THE New York *Times*, in an article upon the "law's delays," thinks it would be better, not only for the interests of the clients, and the commercial community at large, but also for the officers of the courts and all honest lawyers, if every court were required, at some particular term, to dispose of every case on its calender, so far as its powers and jurisdiction will permit, unless it is shown that there is good reason for the delay, in which case it should go upon the calendar of the next term. A little attention paid to this subject by legislators might correct a grievous wrong, and do much toward making a resort to law the means of a speedy enforcement of justice, and the prompt termination of vexatious or unfounded suits.

THE report of our foreign trade for the month of February, 1871, and the eight months ending the same, compared with the same period of 1869-70, has been issued by the Bureau of Statistics, and shows improvement in our foreign trade, as for the eight months ended February 28, 1871, the exports (domestic and foreign) exceeded the imports by $7,266,166, while for the eight months ended February 28, 1870, the imports exceeded the exports by $2,878,546. The total values of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse February 28, 1871, was $50,552,880, as compared with $51,475,611 February 28, 1870.

THE relapsing fever has again made its appearance in Philadelphia, but the Board of Health hope by energetic action to prevent it becoming epidemic to the extent it did last year. The disease has appeared among the poorest class of people and in houses occupied by several families.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In 1862 the Kentucky Legislature passed a law making incurable insanity a sufficient cause for divorce, but rendering necessary in cases of its application to a jury, a defense of the insane person, and an inquiry into the resources of the plaintiff, to determine the amount of alimony to be granted. This law has recently been changed, as is alleged, through the influence of Mr. Cornelius W. Newcomb, a wealthy gentleman of Louisville, who wished to be divorced without publicity from his wife, who has been insane for fifteen years. The General Assembly so amended the law that the chancellor has the power to make the decree and settle the alimony, and this all may be done quietly. In the case of Mr. Newcomb, the Chancellor held a private session of his Court, heard the evidence, granted the decree, and ordered the plaintiff to pay $2,500 a year for the maintenance of the divorced wife as long as she shall live.

Two convicts were were recently discharged on *habeas corpus* from the Illinois State penitentiary, having each a second term to serve, but having earned a reduction of twenty-six days on their first term, by good conduct. The second term, commencing on a day fixed, the judge decided that they could not be held during the intervening twenty-six days.

The Princeton College base ball nine will start on the 9th of June on an extended tour, going direct to Washington, and returning will play the principal professional nines in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston. Returning from Boston they will play the Yale, Harvard, Amherst, and Brown University nines, playing their last game with the New York clubs. The nine has been in severe gymnastic training during the winter under the supervision of Mr. Goldie. The only college nine which has ever beaten the Athletics or Atlantics will have an opportunity to win new laurels.

Work is actively progressing on the new postoffice building in New York city. It is stated that large numbers of prominent architects and builders of this and other countries have visited the works, and all have expressed surprise that such progress has been made during the time that has been occupied in planning. An eminent English architect, who has been connected with the government structures in England and Europe, after a thorough personal inspection of the details of labor performed, stated last week that the building would, in point of massive construction and beauty of design, be without an equal in this or the Eastern continent. The appropriation of $1,880,000 made by the last Congress for the furtherance of this grand edifice will suffice to carry on the work for a year from the 1st of April last, when the first story will have been completed and a portion of the second story be in course of construction.

A case of some interest has just been decided in St. Louis. It related to the affairs of Abraham H. Lee, who drew the Crosby Opera House by lottery some years ago, subsequently sold it to its original owner, and died early in 1870. Before his death he invested sixty thousand dollars in bonds of the Missouri Hall at St. Louis, on which he paid an annual tax to the city. The administrator of his St. Louis estate declined to pay the tax next due, on the ground that the bonds were properly listed and taxed in Illinois, where Mr. Lee formerly lived. The assessor claimed it on the ground that they were actually in Missouri and therefore subject to its laws. The matter has been some time in litigation, and the decision of the Missouri supreme court is, that the bonds are subject to taxation in St. Louis.

The patriotic order of the Sons of America has been in existence twenty-three years. On the breaking out of the late war, the order almost universally suspended, and but two camps maintained an organization. Now there are one hundred and fifty-one camps in Pennsylvania alone, with a membership of about twenty-five thousand persons. Twenty-five camps have been chartered since August last, and recently a charter was issued by the Executive Committee for a camp in Cincinnati, Ohio. It is a purely national order, and distinctly assumes a protective policy in regard to our public school system, and denounces the use of public moneys for any sectarian purpose, favors any and everything that has a tendency to purify the American people, and has for its motto, "God, Our Country, and Our Order." The second common-carry convention will convene in Philadelphia during this month.

The students at Oxford during the last term are stated to have been over 7,000—the largest number at the University for ten or twelve years. The usual attendance is something less than 5,800, with an average of about 200 students at each of the nineteen colleges.

The case of Michael Reich, a German market gardener, affords an illustration of the way in which many immigrants who have landed penniless on our shores have attained wealth through the marvelous progress of the land of their adoption. In 1849, at a public sale, Michael bought a ten acre lot, near Chicago, which he cultivated as a market garden for many years. Now that ground is within the city limits of Chicago, and beneath the greater portion of it was sold at auction, realizing for the gardener the handsome sum of $110,000.

By compiling the statistics of divorce it is found that in Vermont the ratio of annual divorces to annual marriages foots up for seven years a total of 226 divorces to 15,710 marriages, or a ratio of 1 to 21. In Massachusetts, for a period of four years, there was a total of 1,022 divorces to 45,372 marriages, a ratio of 1 to 44. In Ohio, in 1866, the divorces were 1,169; marriages 30,479, or a ratio of 1 to 27. In Connecticut, in a period of eight years, the divorces foot up 2,916; marriages 53,227, a ratio of 1 to 11.

The newspapers are often called upon to chronicle the marriage of a three-score-years-and-ten to a blushing, sweet "sixteen," but seldom have an opportunity to record the marriage of a couple whose united ages amount to one hundred and forty-seven years. At the residence of Mr. E. R. Dobbin, "Pine Grove," in the town of Waterloo, New York, recently, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Samuel Sovereign, of Newark, N. J., aged seventy-four years, to Mrs. Amy Barclay, of Hillsdale, Michigan, aged seventy-three years). The Rev. Wm. Snow, who tied the knot which "bound two loving hearts as one," aged ninety years, officiated at the marriage of Mrs. Barclay to her first husband nearly fifty years ago. One of the bridesmaids, Mrs. C. Van Epps, has passed her seventy-third year. The other, the wife of the officiating clergyman, is aged seventy-seven years. The groomsmen were all gray-haired, though not so far advanced in life.

A London correspondent says it is almost impossible now to induce any publisher in the city to accept a manuscript which severely criticises or ridicules the manners and customs of this country; not perhaps for any particular good feeling towards America, but because so many such ventures have proved financial failures. At the same time books of travel honestly descriptive of the cities and people of the United States are reported to be in demand.

Transportation of Crude Petroleum to the Seaboard.

The New York *Bulletin*, referring to the announcement lately made that the Empire Line had agreed to reduce the rate for carrying crude petroleum from Oil Creek to New York from $1 90 to $1 50, gives two reasons for the disappointment of refiners in their expectations of an immediate and large reduction in the price of crude oil delivered in New York. The first reason is, the Creek then constituted a "country market," and the producing interest was inclined to add to the price of crude at the wells the amount that had been deducted from the old freight rate; and, next, the sales of crude at New York have been made for more than a month by discounting the market to a price from which, with the oil at $4 per barrel at the wells, the reduction of the freight rate permits of no abatement. Crude oil has not, for several weeks, been lower than $4 50 per barrel on the creek. At that price, adding the late freight rate at $1 90, it could not, without an actual discount of the market, have been sold at New York for less than 13¾ cents per gallon. There was, therefore, no legitimate reason why crude should decline when the reduction in the rate of transportation was made public.

The *Bulletin* in this connection, gives some new statistics and comparisons concerning the transportation of crude oil to New York. The cost of carrying crude from Buffalo to New York, a distance of 444 miles, is not quite $55 per car load, and it will soon be reduced to $48. The distance between Buffalo and the Oil Regions is one-fifth of that between New York and Buffalo. At the rate which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (Empire Line) has just established, the cost of transporting crude oil from the regions to New York is $129 per car load. At the same price per ton per mile as that at which grain is now carried from Buffalo to New York, crude oil would yield $25 per car load from the oil country to that market. These figures show that even at the freight rate of $1 50 per barrel the profit on carrying crude oil is still $45 per car in excess of the rate on grain; and they leave also a handsome margin for short hauls that do not "pipe rate." This showing, the *Bulletin* says, demonstrates, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's own figures, that crude oil, even at $1 50 per barrel, is more profitable than the average of other freights. In regard to the precipitation of large sums in a high carrying price on crude oil, viz: that the "cars must return empty," it is claimed that the same might be used with respect to grain cars, nearly nine-tenths of which are also returned empty for lack of sufficient westward freight to fill them. Still another phase of the injurious discrimination of two of the leading railway lines is considered worth special mention, and as manifestly indefensible. Two of the railroad companies carry refined oil from Cleveland to New York (636 miles) at $1 25 per barrel, or $95 per car load, while the rate for carrying crude from the oil regions to New York (325 miles) is $120 per car, even by the new tariff of the Empire line. Under such circumstances it is not regarded as surprising that the New York refining interest should have languished as it has for the past six months, or that the capita therein invested should be rendered nearly valueless, while the refining business is being transferred westward. The *Bulletin* gives figures demonstrating that crude oil is the most profitable kind of freight, except live stock; also showing that under a liberal policy each of the three trunk lines ought to bring to the market 50,000 barrels of crude every month, the freight rate on which, at $1 50 per barrel, would be $75,000 per month, or $900,000 per year, for each road. The reduction by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the freight rate by 40c per barrel is regarded as the inauguration of a more enlightened policy with regard to the interests of the seaboard refiners. If other companies fail to follow its example, the result will be to throw into its charge all the crude oil transportation it can take care of and the owners of the Empire Line will find it profitable to construct as many tank cars as their running facilities will permit them to employ.

Great interest seems to be manifested in New York City in the project for the establishment of a foundling hospital, and as $100,000 in private contributions, in addition to the legislation grant of $100,000, has been secured, there is good reason for the speedy establishment of the institution. The rather alarming statement is made that nearly three thousand births occurred out of wedlock in New York in 1870. The mothers of the children represent every grade of society and every degree of intelligence. They are generally those who have been deceived under promise of marriage, and abandoned by the men whom they have "loved not wisely but too well." In their despair they hardly know what course to pursue. The first impulse is to commit suicide, and the second is concealment.

A MILK white snake is said to have been discovered in Western Virginia. Its mouth is fangless, but fun of teeth whose sharpness is said to be suggestive of cambric needles. It enjoys rats as a diet, but its keeper feeds it on milk. Upon the extremity of its tail is a "horny appendage" half an inch in length. Our enterprising friend Major Burnell should make an effort to secure this meek monstrosity. It is probably a converted Ku-Klux in process of development.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor of Germany is a practical printer. All his family are obliged to have some trade. William chose to be a typo, and worked at the case three years.

Young Henry W. Raymond, of the New York *Times*, has been interviewing Parson Brownlow at his home in Knoxville, and found him as bitter in his views as ever, his first remark being that "he did not know what I thought about it, but those people (referring to the Southerners) had the very devil in them." He has, however, the good sense not to regret his inability to speak, remarking that it was better both for himself and the Senate that he could not talk, since if he could he should always be in a row.

General Sherman is not expected to return from his tour of inspection throughout the Southern States for several weeks, and it may be that, to comply with the programme which he had laid out before leaving Washington, the middle of June will elapse before his return.

Mr. Jacob Barker, formerly a merchant and banker in New York and New Orleans, and a somewhat noted man, is now residing with his sons in Philadelphia. He is in the ninety-third year of his age.

Under the new law granting pensions to survivors of the war of 1812, who served over sixty, many applications have been made. Colonel William Swan, of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, aged ninety-four, is among the applicants. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Regiment of United States regulars in 1799, and was discharged in 1815, and during his service and Fifteenth and First Regiments, as Major in the Second Regiment, as Quartermaster General with rank of Colonel, and also as military agent for the Southern Department of the United States. He participated in the battles of York and Sackett's Harbor on the lakes, and holds commissions signed by Presidents Adams, Jefferson and Madison.

Miss Grundy says, in the *World*, that the marriage of Miss Parsons, of Columbia, to Prince de Lynar of Prussia is to take place within a few days. The wedding will be quite a small one, very few outside the immediate family connection being invited. All the preparations for the trousseau have been on a most extensive scale, and one article of linen alone is said to have cost $150. A cook from New York has been taken to Columbus to prepare the wedding feast. The Prince is not a Baptist, although he is professingessing; he is tall, with dark hair and eyes, and is exceedingly modest and retiring in manner. At the recent German celebration in Columbus, in honor of peace having been established in Europe, Prince de Lynar was requested by the Governor of Ohio to make a speech, and did so to the great delight of the assembled Germans. The Prince does not speak English at all.

ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL BALLAD.

Some time ago we published a poem by Mr. W. M. Carleton, entitled "Nancy and I are out," prefacing it with a few words concerning the deep poetic insight which it indicated. Below we print another poem from the same hand. It is a fit companion piece to the former. With one or two exceptions, the chief fault of our younger poets is an unnatural straining after startlingness and melodramatic effect. Vehemence is confounded with earnestness, and picturesque border oaths are mistaken for a sign of intense feeling. But this poem, like its predecessor, is cast in a very different mould. Unarticled and unostentatious, yet having all the quaint and piquant provincialisms which distinguish the Western farmer, it is not only a perfect local and individual picture, but it is also true to the finer sympathies of the most universal feelings. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and the simple pathos and tender tranquility which broods and hovers over every line of this ballad will touch and stir with softest emotion the hearts of thousands of readers who never saw a log cabin in all their lives. The Toledo *Blade* is fortunate in its possession of such a contributor, for if we mistake not the quiet songs of this true singer will presently be heard around the world. How different are its serene strains from the feverish lyric pyasms of which we have lately heard so much.

Out of the Old House, Nancy.

A FARM BALLAD.

BY WILL. M. CARLETON.

Out of the old house, Nancy—moved no into the new:
All the horrry and worry are just as good as through!
And I'm glad to be out on the doorstep, here, and bid the old house good bye.

What a shell we've lived in these nineteen or twenty years!
Wonder it hadn't smashed in and tumbled about our ears.
Wonder it stuck together and answered till to-day.
But every individual log was put up here to stay.

Things looked rather new, though, when this old house was built,
And things that blossomed you, would've made some women sniff;
And every other day, then, as sure as day would break,
My neighbor Agry come like way, invitin' me "to take."

And you, for want of neighbors, was sometimes blue as'd sad,
For work and bears and wildcats was the nearest ones you had;
But lookin' forward to the clearin', we worked with all our might,
Until we was fairly out of the woods, and things was goin' right.

Look up there at our new house!—ain't it a thing to see?
Tall and big and handsome, and new as new can be;
All in applejack and hickory, and boards all sound and dry,
And never a debt to say but what we own it all ourselves!

Look at our old log house—how little it now appears!
But it's never gone back on us, for nineteen or twenty years.
An' I won't go back on it now, or go to pokin' fun,
There's such a thing as praisin' a thing for the good that it's done.

Probably you remember how rich we was that night,
When we was fairly settled, an' had things sunz and tight;
We felt as proud as you please, Nancy, over our home that's new,
But we had a proud under this old roof, and a good deal prouder too.

Never a handsomer house was seen beneath the sun,
Kitchen and parlor and bed-room—we had 'em all in one.
And the tall old wooden clock that we bought at what we come West,
Was the boss away in the corner, there, and doin' its level best.

Trees was all around us, a whisperin' cheering words,
Land was the squirrel's chatter, and humm of the songs of birds,
And home grew sweeter and brighter—our courage began to mount,
And things looked hearty and happy, then, and work appeared to count.

And here, one night, it happened, when things was goin'
We fell in a deep old quarrel—the first we ever had;
And when you cried, and cried, I know I was a fool
An' then we agreed to rub all out, and start the thing agin.

Here it was, you remember, we sat when the day was
And you was a makin' clothing *that wasn't for either*
And often a soft word of love I was soft enough to say,
And the wolves was howlin' in the woods not twenty rods away.

Then our first-born baby—a regular little pet—
Though I fretted a little, because it wasn't a boy;
Want and sickness and death came, though, with the years and smiles!
Why, neither's come to see that show, a half a dozen miles.

Yonder sat the cradle—a homely, home-made thing,
And many a night I've rocked it, and prayed as you would sing;
And many a little squatter brought us with us to stay,
And so that cradle, for many a year, was never put away.

How they kept a comin', so cunnin' and fat-hand small!
How they growed! 'twas a wonder how we found room for all!
But though the house was crowded, it empty seemed that
When Jennie lay by the fire-place, there, and moaned her life away.

And right in there, the preacher, with Bible and hymn-book, stood,
And "Twixt the dead and the living," and "hoped 'twould do us good."
And the little whitewood coffin on the table there was
And now as I rub my eyes it seems as if I could see it

Then, that fit of sickness it brought on you, you know;
Used by it, the doctor said, 'twould be long, if you ever let go,
And here is the spot I tumbled, an' give the Lord his due
When the doctor said the fever'd turned, an' he could fetch you through.

Yes, a deal has happened to make this old house dear,
Children's, funerals, weddin's—what haven't we had here!
Not a log in this buildin' but its memories has got,
And not a nail in this old floor but touches a tender spot.

Out of the old house, Nancy—moved no into the new;
All the horry and worry is just as good as through!
But I tell you a thing right here, that I ain't ashamed to say,
There's precious things in this old house, we never can take away.

Here the old house will stand, but not as it stood before:
Winds will whistle through it and rains will flood the floor.
And over the hearth once blazing, the snow drifts oft will pile,
And the old thing will seem to be a mournin' all the while.

Fare you well, old house! you're naught that can feed or see,
But you seem like a human being—a dear old friend to me:
And we never will have a better home, if my opinion
Until we commence a keepin' house in the home not made with hands.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that bequests to religious associations are subject to taxation. He says: "In my opinion, bequests and devises for uses of a distinctively religious character are not exempt from tax under the act of Congress of July 14, 1870. Such is the known prominence of religious societies in this country that it appears to this office, if it had been the intention of Congress to exempt from tax bequests and devises for uses of a religious character, the word 'religious' would have been employed in the act. If it can be shown that bequests and devises for the public uses of a nominal religious society are in reality to be employed for literary, educational or charitable purposes, the office will make decision upon the case presented accordingly."

Persecuted Organs.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There is a time when even the rest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience has taught Oils must be used judiciously, and when properly prepared, by CO., from Pure possesses them in the greatest degree. Of the cheapest, healthful, and most perfumed ever presented will be found enable as an aid in the growth of the hair, which lustre plete without it. ABEL & CO., PRIZE MEDAL Druggists and Dealers, in communicating their interests and those of their patrons, should send in their orders for FLORAL OIL, Manufactured by Chas. Abel & Co., Oils. Warranted to give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Orders attended to.

Chas. Abel & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils,
172 WYLIE AVE., PITTSBURGH.

SEVEN GOOD REASONS WHY
The Duquesne Cook Stove
IS THE BEST.
It Never Fails to Bake and Roast satisfactorily.
It is very ECONOMICAL in Fuel.
It has a LARGER Oven than any other Stove.
Its Venting Flue and Pipe will Draw.
It Costs Less for Repairs than any other Stove.
It has a patent BAKED Ash Pan, and be entirely antidust.
If PLEASE every person who has it in use.
Don't fail to see it before purchasing. Manufactured and for sale by
D. De HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 Wood Street.

Lumber Trade.
OUR STOCK OF
Doors and Sash
Is one of the largest in the State, comprising over 6,000 Doors and a large amount of Sash, of all the different sizes and styles. We will warrant them to be of the best Make and Seasoned Lumber. Prices vary from $2 20 to $2 50 per Door and Sash, for 2-panel. Would invite parties to call and examine for themselves or send for Circular. We can give information by mail the cost of those delivered to them in any quantity.
MELLON BROTHERS,
TYBS LUMBER DEALERS, East Liberty, Pa.

NOTICE—
The Firm of EINSTEIN, CONNELLY & CO., being dissolved by limitation, and retiring of JOS. EINSTEIN 1st inst., the undersigned will continue the business under same style, and at 271 Liberty street.
C. C. CONNELLY.
LEOPOLD EINSTEIN.

FLORAL OIL.
FLORAL OIL,
FOR THE TOILET.
Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description bearing the popularly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the land, a perfect article of an agreeable, cleansing and healthful dressing for the Hair is extant. Although all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and a combination of the two is the most common feature, they dry rapidly, are more or less greasy, and in time become rancid, rendering them offensive to others and unpleasant to the wearer. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes," under fancy names, made from the rank
FLORAL OIL,
PREPARED ONLY BY
CHARLES ABEL & CO.,
PERFUMERS.
Manufactured only by CHARLES ABEL & CO., Manufacturers of PRIZE MEDAL VEGETABLE HAIR OILS, No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Flowering Plants.
We Invite attention to our Splendid Stock of
ROSES, GERANIUMS,
VERBENAS, HELIOTROPES,
PETUMAS, FUCHIAS,
DAHLIAS,
PELARGONIUMS, Etc.,
Undoubtedly the Largest and Best in this Market, which we are offering at VERY LOWEST RATES.
Also, a Splendid Stock of VEGETABLE PLANTS, AT MARKET RATES.
We are giving a very Liberal Discount to the Trade and Heavy Buyers.
R. CUMMING & CO
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX.)
OFFICE—137 LIBERTY STREET.

P. S. VANFOSSAN HAS REMOVED TO
No. 329 LIBERTY STREET,
And has associated with him Mr. E. L. STROHN, under the firm name of
VANFOSSAN & STROHN,
Who will continue the Commission Business at last named place tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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FOR THE TOILET.
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GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

EDWARD BOURNE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS
Having purchased the entire Interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 55 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
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Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are the first lien on the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents; are dated 1858, for thirty years, interest payable February and May.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, May 8, 1871.

The money market here is in a more comfortable condition for borrowers, who are supplied more liberally at bank rates where they keep their accounts. No perceptible change is noticed in the outside market. Lenders can place their spare means at the usual rates, which are from 10 to 12, and in some instances is per cent. The latter rate is where the paper is small.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	111 112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110½ 110½	111
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½ 110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110½ 110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1862 (new)	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½ 113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½ 113½	113½
6-20s	109½ 109½	109½
10-40s	111½ 111½	111½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	110½
United States 5-20s of 1865	110½
United States 10-40s	109½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¼
Union Pacific Railroad	88½
Central Pacific Railroad	110½
Currency Pacifics	115½

—The New York stock market at the opening today manifested some weakness, but in the afternoon prices were advanced on the favorites. The movements of Erie are variously interpreted, and there is no general interest in it, under existing legal complications. The story is circulated that Pittsburgh is on the point of declaring a scrip dividend of about twenty per cent.; we do not know the value of the authority for the statement.

—The *Erecting Post*, speaking of Lake Shore, says: The annual report submitted to the stockholders at the recent meeting in Cleveland shows that the full ability of the road was taxed last year to pay the eight per cent. dividend declared on the stock. But there are two pools in the stock, and from what we hear they cannot afford to let it decline very much, although according to the report said to be realized, it is selling above its value as an investment.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

May 8, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4 P.M.
U. S. 6's, 1881	99½	99	99½	99½	99½	99½
No. Pacific	39	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
Pacific	25	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Harlem		132¾				134¾
Mich. Cent.		135				135
Lake Shore	109½	109	109¾	110	110	110¾
Illinois Cent.		150				150
Rock Isl'd & Pitts.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
Ft. W. & Chi.	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Ohio & Miss.	30	30	30	30	30	30
Cleve. & Pitts.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Cleve. & Tol.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Chi. & Rock Isl'd	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Canton Co.	50	50	50	50	50	50
Quicksilver	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Quicksilver pref.	38	38	38	38	38	38
Wabash	47½	46½	46½	46½	47½	47½
Wabash pref.		85		85		
Fort Wayne		97½		97½		97½
Terre Haute		15		15		15
Terre Haute pref.		37½		37½		37½
Adams Ex.		111½		111½		111½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62½
Philadelphia and Erie	28½
Lehigh Navigation	39
Catawissa preferred	47½
Hill Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	117½
Schuylkill Navigation	18
Reading	56¾

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks as a matter for flat commission and on time terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, May 8, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was entirely devoid of animation. We have seldom noticed less inclination to operate. Buyers are again shy, refusing to pay the figures, whilst on the other hand holders refuse to make concessions. The only transactions are to fill previous contracts.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking prices: Spot 11c; July 11¾@11¾c; seller's option to July, 11¾c; buyer's option to July, 11¾c; buyers' option all year 12¼c.

SALES.

500 bbls Sperm Oil, spot 67½
500 bbls Rosseville, spot 4 10
500 bbls Regardless 4 20
500 bbls lowercut, regardless 4 25
500 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity and under 4 45

NEW YORK, May 8.—Crude in bulk is steady held 13½c.; with 500 bbls sold at 13½c. Refined active and market closing strong; sales fully 23,000 bbls for first half of June at 24½c.; 2,000 bbls for July 24¾c.; 5,000 bbls for last half of July at 25c.; 2,000 bbls May at 23¾@24c.; 1,000 bbls buyer's option, first week July, at 24½c.; for first half of July at 25c.; for prompt delivery the quotation is 23¾c. Philadelphia delivery is inactive, holders are very firm. We quote 23¾c. for prompt; 24½@24¾c. for June, and 24½@25c. for July.

BOSTON, May 8.—The market is firm and sold at 24 25@24 25c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 8.—The market is firm $4 45.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Market firm; S. W. 23¾c.; crude 12½c.; cases 27¾c.; futures: May 23½c.; June 23½c.; July 24½c. bid, 24¾c. asked for all deliveries.

TITUSVILLE, May 8.—Market firm at $4 07½@4 10 upper creek.

OIL CITY, May 8.—Market firm and advancing; 47 only on lower road $4 35; do at Oil City $4 55 to 60.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PLEASANTVILLE, May 8.—Market quiet and dull 47 25@48 50.

TIDIONTE, May 8.—Market quiet and firm at $4 05.

OIL CITY, PA., May 8.—Market firm with upward tendency; Lower Creek $4 30@4 35; Oil City $4 50@4 60.

FARREN'S LANDING, May 8.—Market heavy and declining.

PETROLEUM CENTER, May 8.—Market firm; offering 5.

NEW YORK, May 8, 2 P. M.—Market held firm for crude and refined, but as yet prices are nominal; crude 13¾@14c; refined 23¾ to 24c asked, with no transactions reported.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Crude 13c; refined, May, half 23¾c bid; first half June, 24¾c bid; last half 24¾c bid; last half 24¾c bid; July 25c bid; 1,500 bbls, May 24c.

NEW YORK, May 8, 5 P. M.—Market inactive to refined, 24¾c asked; 24c bid. Crude, 13¾@14c; sold; 800 bbls at all; no transactions reported.

TITUSVILLE, May 8, 5 P. M.—Market quiet and firm; bid; $4 15 asked.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Hutchinson to Eagle Oil Works, 1,250 bbls.
Duncan & Young to Liberty Oil Works, 250 bbls.
Hutchinson to Parentum Oil Works, 258 barrels.
Hutchinson to Parentum Oil Works, 456 barrels.
Duncan & Young to Eagle Oil Works, 162 barrels.
Duncan & Co to Commercial Oil Works, 80 barrels.
Barker, Thompson & Co to Eagle Oil Works, 460 bbls.
Duncan & Young to Parentum Oil Works, 220 bbls.
James Wilkins to Commercial Oil Works, 320 bbls.
Meadville Brilliant to Oil Works, bbls.
Beck & Son to Citizens Refinery, 788 bbls.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Eagle Oil Works	1,326
Liberty Oil Works	146
Parentum Oil Works	220
Oil Creek Oil Works	456
Peerless Oil Works	260
Citizens Oil Works	788
Total	3,220

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, May 8, 1871.

Parentum Refining & Storing Co, 162 bbls to Logan Brown & Co, Philadelphia.
Parentum Refining & Co, 300 bbls to Waring, K. & Co, Philadelphia.
Eagle Refining & Co, 250 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Duncan & Wagner, 400 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Eagle Refining Co, 262 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Eagle Refining Co, 54 bbls refined to Logan Brown & Co, Philadelphia.
M. McKay & Co, 379 bbls refined to Logan Brown & Co, Philadelphia.
Total shipments refined for the day, bbls 1,196

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—Tobacco: sales 145 hhds; logs $4 75@5 25; low leaf to medium lugged wrappers, $6 00@7 50; good to choice and steady at 12@c. Flour dull; extra family, $6 75@7 00; fancy, $7 00@7 25; family, $6 50@6 75; extra, $5 75@6 00; XX, $5 00@5 25; sacked. Provisions and lard nominally unchanged. Bacon firm; sides, 15½c asked; shoulders, 12½c asked; clear rib sides, 15½c asked; clear sides, 15½c asked. Lard in kegs, 12½c asked; tierces, 12½c asked. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 12½c; clear rib sides, 15½c; clear sides, 15½c. Bagging, 19@20c. Rope, 10½c. Bale ties, 8½c. Whisky steady at 92c. Coffee: Rio, 15½c; Laguayra, 15½c. Sugar: A, 11½c; extra C, 10½c; C, 10c; yellow, 9½c; coffee, 9c. Molasses: New Orleans, 70@75c; Cuba, 60@65c. Rice, 8½@9c. Hay, $20 00@21 00. Mackerel: No. 1, $18 00; No. 2, $15 00; No. 3, $12 00. Nails, $3 50. Iron, $3 00@3 50. Lead, 8½c. Wool: tub washed, 45@48c; unwashed, 30@35c. Seeds: timothy, $3 00@3 25; clover, $7 00@7 50. Green fruit: apples, $3 00@3 50 per bbl; peaches, $2 00@2 50 per box; lemons, $6 00@6 50 per box; oranges, $6 00@6 50 per box; bananas, $2 00@2 50 per bunch; pineapples, $12 00@15 00 per dozen; cocoanuts, $6 00@7 00 per hundred. Dried fruit: apples, 6½@7c; peaches, 10@11c; prunes, 10@11c; cherries, 18@20c; raspberries, 18@20c; blackberries, 8½@9c. Potatoes, $2 00@2 25 per bbl. Onions, $3 00@3 50 per bbl. Cabbage, 4@5c per head. Beets, 75@80c per bushel. Turnips, 75@80c per bushel. Parsnips, 75@80c per bushel. Carrots, 75@80c per bushel. Dried beans, $2 00@2 25 per bushel. Peanuts, 6@7c. Pecans, 15@16c. Walnuts, 15@16c. Chestnuts, 10@12c. Filberts, 15@16c. Butternuts, 10@12c. Hickory nuts, $2 00@2 25 per bushel. Cocoanuts, $6 00@7 00 per hundred. Poultry: chickens, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; geese, $6 00@7 00 per dozen; turkeys, 15@16c per pound. Eggs, 15c per dozen. Butter: choice, 30@35c; medium, 25@30c; common, 20@25c. Cheese, 15@16c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; family, 5 75@6 00; fancy, 6 25@6 50; extra, 6 00@6 25. Wheat scarce and firm; red, $1 26@1 30; white, $1 40@1 45. Corn in good demand and firmer; ear, 45@46c; shelled, 42@43c. Oats in good demand and firmer; 38@39c. Rye firm; 80@82c. Barley steady; choice fall $1 15. Coffee firm; prime to fair, 15@15½c. Sugar firm; C, 9½@10c; extra C, 10½@11c; refined extra and advanced 1c; soft 12@13c; hard 14½@14¾c, closing buoyant. Molasses firm. Linseed oil firm at 61c. Lard oil dull and drooping at 95c. Eggs active and advanced to 13@14c. Butter steady at 24@26c. Cheese firm; factory 15@15½c. Pork quiet and steady; asking $17 50, with no demand. Lard quiet and weak, asking 11c; no demand. Bulk meats firm at 6c offered but 6¼c higher asked; no sales. Bacon firm; sales at 9@9½c sides cleared rib; do clear 2c for shoulders, but with more than sellers at these rates; many are buying to cover May contracts. Tobacco firm. Whisky steady at 91c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Total beeves 6,700 with 4,250 to-day, 150 cows, 1,000 Illinois, 1,000 Ohio, 1,000 Pennsylvania and 77 at Weehawken. Weather fine and market good at 1c advance; all sold; range 11½@15c; average strong 13½c; many good to prime at 14@15c; Texans 12@12½c, 90 of 6 cent selling at 8½; 90 of 6¼ cent, 12½c; 87 the 9 cwt; 30 oxen 14½c; 27 steers, 15c; prime 8 cwt 1600lbs.

Sheep—total 19,700, with 5,300 to-day; market strong and active at former rates; thin unsalable 5@6c; fair to choice; prime 7c a car; thin Ohio 7c 9a 6c; 2 cars 8 3-8c, very poor state, 7c.

Hogs—receipts 15,600 for the week and 4,800 to-day; market weak at 6½c for live and 7¼@8½c for dressed.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Flour dull. Wheat scarce and firm; Indiana $1 40@1 45. Corn firm; mixed western 72@73c; Ohio 74c. Mess pork quiet at $18 50. Hams 11c. Lard 12c. Whisky steady at 92c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Flour dull; Indiana and Ohio extra family $6 00@6 50; fancy $7 00@7 50. Wheat dull; red $1 50@1 55; amber $1 55@1 60; white $1 60@1 65. Corn dull; mixed western 70@72c; yellow 72@73c. Oats unchanged. Provisions weak; mess pork $17 00@17 50. Petroleum quiet. Whisky firm at 92c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and is better; No. 1 red winter $1 41. Corn steady; high, mixed 56c. Oats firmer and better; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 at 36c. Petroleum firm; crude $4 95; refined 23¾@22c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Beef cattle very dull this week; receipts 2,000 at Avenue drove and Western; steers at 9@9½c; fair to good 6½@7½c; common 4@6c. Sheep in fair demand; sales 10,000 at 5½@6½c. Hogs dull; corn-fed sales of 2,000 at 8 60@8 80.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 $1 29¾; No. 2 $1 25¾. Oats steady; No. 1 at 36c. Corn active and advanced; No. 1 at 51c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull and nominal.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, May 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c; No. 1 white Michigan $1 49; amber Michigan $1 38. Corn dull; high mixed $1 37; No. 2 D and M. white $1 46. Corn better; high mixed 56c; Michigan 56½c. Rejected 52½c. Lake freights dull.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, May 8.—Wheat steady and 3c lower; No. 1 white $1 41; regular $1 34. Oats 34@34½c. Potatoes 85c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—Cotton demand light but held firm at 18½c; receipts 75 bales; shipments 1,355 bales.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Cotton steady at 14⅞@15c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, May 8.—Cotton firm at 14½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, May 8.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 12½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, May 8.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 12½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅝@111¾.

NEW YORK, May 8—P. M.

MONEY

Abundant at 6@8 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 110½.

GOLD.

Gold strong on account of heavy imports at 111⅛@111¼, the ruling prices. Loans were made at 1@2 per cent. Clearances $21,600,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were dull but steady, without material change in price. The subscriptions to the 7ses loan to-day were $154,000.

Coupons, 1881	116	5-20s, 1867	113½
5-20s, 1862	111	5-20s, 1868	113½
5-20s, 1864	110½	10-40s	109½
5-20s, 1865	110½	Currency 6s	115½
5-20s, 1865, new	113¼		

SECURITIES

Tennessees have been strong and active, and others are neglected.

Missouris	93½	Virginias, old	69
Tennessees, old	68	North Carolinas, old	42
Tennessees, new	69½	North Carolinas, new	35
Virginias, new	70½		

STOCKS.

Stocks were quiet until near the close on account of the annual election of officers of the Exchange. Late in the afternoon there was a more active feeling displayed, and the market advanced slightly. New York Central, Lake Shore and Western Union Telegraph being particularly strong. The cliques in the latter named and Rock Island have been active to-day, and the indications seem to be that they will try to bid up their stocks to-morrow. A new clique is being formed for the purpose of advancing the market, but is hardly ready as to commence operations. The short interest is not large enough and the cliques seem to encourage specie sales in order to assist their advance prices. The *Post* says the best advices are that although the cliques sold considerable amounts on the late advance, yet they still have a large load which they can only get rid of by advancing prices. The market closed steady and strong, with Pittsburgh, Western Union and Union Pacific as the features.

W. U. Telegraph	84½	Rock Island	115½
Quicksilver	18¾	N. J. Central	108
Mariposa	9	Panama	62
Preferred	8	Preferred	81
Adams Express	81½	Wabash	47½
Wells-Fargo Express	43	Preferred	85
Merch'ts Union Ex.	57	Fort Wayne	97
United States Express	56½	Terre Haute	37
Pacific Mail	47½	Preferred	50
New York Central	90½	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾
New York Cent. Scrip	84½	Preferred	97½
Erie	19½	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	80
Preferred	36	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	89½
Harlem	134½	Chicago & Alton	110
Preferred	135	Lake Shore	110¾
Reading	113	Illinois Cent.	150
Michigan Central	135½	Union Pacific	39½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	Central Pacific Bonds	101
Northwestern	83½	Union	90½
Northwestern Pref'd	90		

STOCK EXCHANGE ELECTION.

The following officers are probably elected for the Stock Exchange: Wm. H. Clarke, President; Jerman, M. A. Wheelock; Vice Chairman, Jas. Mitchell; Treasurer, D. C. Hoyt; Secretary, L. O. White. The members of the Governing Committee nothing positive can be stated till the votes are all counted.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, May 8.—Cotton quiet; low middling 13c. Receipts—Cotton 1 bale; flour 12 barrels; corn 1,000 bushels; bacon 16c. Lard 12c. Bulk meats—Clear ribbed sides 9½c. Corn 65c. Oats 37c. Flour 500.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Java	May 10	Liverpool.
Nevada	May 10	Liverpool.
Alexandria	May 13	Liverpool.
Columbia	May 13	Hamburg.
Silesia	May 16	Hamburg.
Russia	May 17	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	May 17	Liverpool.
Chalotta	May 20	Liverpool.
Argilla	May 20	Hamburg.
Labrayette	May 21	France.
Germania	May 23	Hamburg.
Cuba	May 24	Liverpool.
Nevada	May 24	Liverpool.
Tripoli	May 25	Liverpool.
Assyria	May 27	Glasgow.
Nebraska	May 27	Liverpool.
China	May 31	Liverpool.
Wyoming	May 31	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, May 8, 1871.

Boats passed down to-day: Telegraph at 12 M. Passed up: Juniata at 2 P. M., and Granite State at 7 P. M. River rising; raining and cool.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, May 8, 1871.

River thirty-three inches and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.	
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Morgantown.	

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.	
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.	
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
Argosy	Goodwin	Parkersburg.	
R. W. Skillinger	Fiesher	Portsmouth.	
Monongahela fourteen feet and falling.			

This Day's Packets.

Geneva	U. S. mail line	S. A. M., 5 P. M.	
Zanesville	Jellin No. 2	Hull, 4 P. M.	
Morgantown	West Virginia	Donaldson, 3 P. M.	

Boats Announced.

St. Louis	Mary Davage	Motherall, May 8.	
Nashville	Kate Putman	Evans, May 8.	
St. Louis	Comet	Hare	May 10.
St. Louis	Wauanita	Rees	May 10.
Cincinnati	Arlington	Moore, May 10.	

BOATS NOT ANNOUNCED.

Cincinnati	Arlington	Moore, May 10.	

THE marks last evening indicated fourteen feet and falling fast. The weather was cool, but otherwise pleasant.

Additional Coal Departures.

On Saturday we published a pretty full account of the coal to go out, but since that time we have been able to gather the following additions. The run is the largest that was ever made from this or any other port, reaching in the aggregate 7,992,000 bushels. It will be proper to remark that the run would have been much larger, if there had been more towboats. It is not unlikely that the run will exceed nine millions of bushels. We publish the following particulars as a matter of information and to at once respond to any persistent lies that yesterday adds but little to what we furnished last week. The only accident we heard of was the loss of four coal boats by the Collier, in the storm yesterday:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Barges.	Bush.
Wm. Stone	9	180,000
Tom Bosworth, additional		7,000
Leopard, additional		7,000
Little Giant, additional		12,000
Hercules, additional		20,000
Diamond, additional		10,000
Lion, additional		25,000
Total	9	178,000

LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Coal Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
S. Horner	9	1 f. b.	190,000
Mary Ann	2	8 b.	165,000
Mary E.	3		98,000
E. Hobbs	2	3	90,000
Three Lights	2	3	90,000
Fred. Wilson	5	1	118,000
N. J. Bigley	6	2	125,000
Wm. Nevin, additional			70,000
Collier, additional			60,000
Baltic, additional			50,000
Perry Nevin, No. 2, additional			25,000
Sam. Clark, additional			20,000
Eagle, additional			14,000
Nine Lights, additional			25,000
Panther, additional			50,000
Total			1,180,000
To Cincinnati			178,000
Total			1,358,000
Before reported			6,634,000
Grand total			7,992,000

Our River Correspondence.

Steamer Arlington left Cincinnati May 4, 1871. Met, Saturday, towboat Niagara at Bellville, at 12 M. Passed Cole's Island, at 5:15; Lion at Vienna, at 5:25; Leopard at Muskingum, at 5:45; Little Giant at Muskingum, at 5:46; Veteran at Fort Marietta, at 6:50; Unknown on left of Fort Marietta, at 6:50; Resolute at Higg's Landing, at 9:30; Unknown at Higg's Landing, at 9:30; Wheeler at Newport, at 9:45; Unknown at Dodsworth at Sheet's Run, at 9:50; Thomas Powell at ——; Corbranstle, at 10:55; Warner at Sistersville, at 11:15; Fred. Wilson No. 2 at Williamson's Island, at 12, Mid Sunday—A. J. Baker, at Baden, 1:55, A. M.; Tigress, at Sardis, 2; Allegheny Belle, Kline's Bar; Jas. Woodwell at Cox's, 2, below Bellaire, 7; Tiger below Bellaire bridge, 7; Diamond, at foot of Sisters, 8:30; Lake Erie No. 3, at Pike Island, 9; Iron tugboat Baton Rouge, 2 below Steubenville, 9; B. T. Lane, Simmons' Bar, 9:10; Grey Hound, below Rush Run, 9:25; Leader, at Rush Run, 9:35; Sam. Clarke, at Cross Creek, 10:40; Victor Wilson and Lizzie Hone at Wheeling Works, 10:25; Reindeer, above Mingo, 10:45; Geo. Roberts, at Steubenville, 11; Fred Wilson, at Steubenville, 11:35; Brilliant, at Steubenville, 11:50; Fearless, at the Steubenville bridge, 11:30; Fairplay, at the Steubenville bridge, 11:50; Panther at Wills' Creek, 11:35; Storm at Wills' Creek, 11:35; Eagle at Cable's Eddy, 1 P. M.; Grand Lake No. 2, at Cable's Eddy, 12; Jas. Gillmore, foot of Brown's Island, 12:10 P. M.; Sampson No. 2 at head of Brown's Island, 12:30; Picket at King's Creek, 12:40; Jim Brown at Black Horse, 1:10; Ella, foot of Rabb's Island, 3:35; Viola at Georgetown, 4; Hyena at foot of Beaver Shoals, 6 Shelby, Freedom, 6:30; Unknown at foot of Shousetown, 6:40; James Blackmore, Freedom, laying up, 6:40; Hercules at Hog Island, 6:55; Dart at foot of Logstown, laying up; three boats at Shousetown, unknown.

Very ugly snag in channel directly opposite Hall & Best's warfhoat, Marietta.

BEN. HALL, Captain.
W. M. GORDON,
JAMES MACK,
Pilots.

THE fine steamer R. W. Skillinger, Capt. Flesher, left for Portsmouth with a fair trip.

THE steamer Arlington concluded to lay over until Wednesday, her regular day.

THE Argosy, Captain Goodwin, left for Wheeling with a fair trip.

THE steamer St. Mary is loading at Cincinnati for Arkansas river.

THE Bellevernon is on her way up with a tow of iron ore.

THE steamer John Kilgore was sold at Portsmouth a few days since for $16,250.

THE two boats that struck on Merriman bar on Saturday we published a pretty full account of the coal to go out, but since that time we have been able to gather the following additions. The run is the largest that was ever made from this or any other port, reaching in the aggregate 7,992,000 bushels. It will be proper to remark that the run would have been much larger, if there had been more towboats. It is not unlikely that the run will exceed nine millions of bushels. We publish the following particulars as a matter of information and to at once respond to any persistent lies that yesterday adds but little to what we furnished last week. The only accident we heard of was the loss of four coal boats by the Collier, in the storm yesterday:

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MR. CHARLES B. CHAPMAN is again connected with the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company, in the ticket and passenger department at Louisville.

CINCINNATI.—The Undine compromised her promises yesterday with the deck crew, who claimed $425 each for wages, and the Marshal released her from custody.

THE United States mail boats on the slack-water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats, all side-wheelers, built expressly for the trade, are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THE Wabash river is lower than ever before known, even by that distinguished individual, "the oldest inhabitant." In many places there is not water enough to float a good-sized catfish.

NOTWITHSTANDING we have forwarded to the lower markets some eight million bushels of coal, we have plenty more ready, and if we had twenty more towboats there would be employment for the lot. "Great country, this."

THE new steamer West Virginia, Capt. P. Donaldson, takes her departure this afternoon for Brownsville, Geneva, and Morgantown—the headwaters of the Monongahela. As there is plenty of water she will go through and no mistake.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch says: The steame Shannon Capt. Beatty, leaves for Pittsburgh on Saturday with 1,400 bbls oil mercial. The Minnie Sheely is the smart discharging railroad iron, and leaves for Pittsburgh to-night. The Tom Rees and Belle Vernon, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, passed up.

THE fine Muskingum river packet, Julia No. 2, Capt. C. E. Still, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. The clerks are Messrs. Hahn and Pitman.

A PROPOSITION to form a company to build and run iron barges for cotton, &c., between New Orleans and Memphis is being favorably entertained by the business men of New Orleans. It is proposed to build forty barges and four tugs. We observe no connection between this enterprise and the Gaty line.

PRETTY TALL RUNNING.—When we heard that the two-footer, Capt. S. McDonald was coming up light we made the remark that there would be another tall running made. She arrived yesterday morning in forty-seven hours from Cincinnati, including all stops. That will do. She returns to New Orleans with a mammoth tow. Rah for the McDonald!

ACCIDENT TO THE COLLIER'S TOW.—The towboat Collier returned to port yesterday morning. She left here on Sunday with a tow of seven boats; four were sunk at Merriman in the storm; two of them were owned by ex-Mayor Blackmore, one loaded for Cincinnati by Mr. Linn. She left last evening with four additional boats. The accident was unavoidable, no blame being attached to any person.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of the very important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

THE fine steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. Evans, is announced for Louisville, Evansville and Nashville. She has made final registry in them ports. The accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Wm. Harbidson, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE Kansas City *News* says: "The steamer Kate Putnam, coming through the rapids of the Osage, became unmanageable, swung round and came down broadside against one of the piers. It was thought the boat would be sunk before she could land, and several trains were delayed in consequence, as the draw of the bridge had to remain open until the boat could be extricated. Fortunately, however, the steamer sustained no serious damage by the accident.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 6, 1871.—The steamer Carrie, before for Savannah with 500 bales of cotton, was burned at Augusta, Georgia, forty-three miles below Augusta. Mrs. E. A. Dunbar lost a child, aged about months, and was herself seriously injured in jumping from the burning wreck. A negro woman was drowned. The balance of the passengers and crew were saved.

The cotton, which was entirely consumed, was fully insured. No insurance on the steamer. The fire was caused by a spark from the engine.

LOUISVILLE.—The record at the Custom House in this city furnishes the following statistics for the first quarter of the year:

	Tonnage.
Total number of steamers enrolled, 13	4,982.71
Total number of barges enrolled, 5	584.80
Steamers built, 9	4,397.91
Barges built, 5	588.80
Vessels enrolled, 22	7,000.00
Vessels inspected, passenger, 9	6,121.46
Vessels inspected, ferry, 4	611.21
Vessels inspected, barges, 8	1,188.80
Vessels inspected, freight, 1	16.13

The number of pilots' license granted, 64; total number of pilots' license granted, 88.

THE steamer Iberia, built last winter by Captain Ian Richards, Captain Trinidad's, lately made the trip between Brashear and New Orleans, a distance of seventy-two miles, in ten hours and twenty minutes, nearly thirty minutes better time than the best ever made by the Bayou Belle.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

From the Red Standpoint.

Special to the World.]

PARIS, May 8.—All continues to go on well. Moulin, Saguet and Hautes Bruyeres have received reinforcements. Our cavalry has made a successful reconnaissance near Issy. An attack made by the Versailles near Levalers was repulsed. Negotiations for an armistice of twenty-five days are still progressing.

The Bombardment of Paris.

VERSAILLES, May 8.—The new battery at Montretout opened a moderate fire on Paris to-day. The bombardment will be resumed with greater energy to-morrow. The fire from Forts Issy and Vanves to-day has been weak. The other federal batteries kept up a vigorous cannonade.

Temporary Change of Commanders.

PARIS, Evening, May 8.—Dumont has been appointed to the command of Issy, General LaCecelia having been taken ill. Frabiensis will command the right bank of the Seine until he recovers. All the journals of Paris, even the most conservative, condemn the action of the Versailles Government in prohibiting the assembling of the projected Congress at Bordeaux.

The column in the Place Vendome has not yet been removed.

British Parliament.

LONDON, May 8.—In the House of Lords this evening the University Test bill was sustained by the Mayor. In the Commons the discussion upon the new Army Regulation bill was resumed. Mr. Anson, member for Brindley, who was commissioned Mayor in 1859, after honorable service in India, argued in favor of the system of purchasing commissions, resisting the usual arguments in favor of the practice. Other military members who participated in the debate were divided upon the subject. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, denied that the charges proposed by the bill would subject officers to loss, as the commissions sold since the introduction of the measure had brought full prices.

After a prolonged debate the House divided, and there was found to be a majority of sixty-two against the purchase of commissions. The House adjourned.

Marine News.

LONDON, May 8.—The United States storeship Supply, which lately brought a cargo of provisions for the French sufferers, has sailed for Antwerp by way of Lisbon. The steamship Dacian, from New York, arrived in the Clyde.

CUMBERLAND, MD.

The Municipal Election—Democratic Ticket Chosen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CUMBERLAND, May 8, 1871.

At the municipal election to-day the entire Democratic ticket was elected by an average majority of 129.

ASPINWALL.

Another Canal Survey Ordered—The Revolution in Honduras—Numerous Earthquakes in Peru, &c., &c.

ASPINWALL, May 3, *via* KINGSTON, May 8.—The altitude of the Napipi River Canal is 1,290 feet. Commander Selfridge is dissatisfied with the survey recently made, and has ordered another.

Panama dispatches announce that the revolution continues unchanged. Forty soldiers sent to capture Las Tablas were captured by the insurgents. The Government impressed four hundred men during the week. Governor Gaso, of Panama, has gone to New York to purchase arms and ammunition.

Advices from San Salvador are to the 30th. An engagement took place at Panata which lasted three days. The Salvadorians were completely routed. One hundred and ninety Hondurans and 356 Salvadorians were killed and wounded. The Salvador Government was overthrown, and General Gonzales was elected President by the Municipal Council.

President Duenes Martenez and the Commander-in-Chief to the Salvadorian forces are fugitives. The mob released the prisoners in the capital, and sacked the barracks and President's house. Anarchy for three days followed before order was restored took place. Foreigners kept guard until the arrival of the victorious Hondurians. Gen. Xatruck and the army of Salvador, which had fled to Metapan, have been ordered to surrender. The members of the new Honduras government are Gen. Manuel Magdiaga of the Interior; Arango, Minister of Finance; Ardzer, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dates from Peru have been received to the 23d ult. Numerous slight earthquakes had taken place.

An Italian line of steamers between Callao and Genoa has been established.

Advices from Chili are to the 16th ult. It was proposed to build a railroad from Chili across the Andes to connect Chili with the Argentine Republic. The railroad had been begun. The telegraph line to Porto Antonio was completed. The Chilian fleet in consequence of apprehended trouble. The gold mines are rapidly developing. The Costa Rican Government has decided to build a railroad from San Jose to the Atlantic coast, to cost seven millions.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., May 8.—The creditors in this city of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad against which road proceedings in bankruptcy are pending in New York, met Saturday night and passed resolutions approving the action of Superintendent of the road, and expressed their willingness to wait until the completion of the road for payment. A committee was appointed consisting of the heaviest creditors, to confer with Mr. Stanton and offer him the full credit necessary, up to over half a million dollars in this city. The Committee conferred with Mr. Stanton to-day. He said no help was needed, and he would drive the last spike next Saturday.

IRONTON, PORTSMOUTH AND CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—A meeting of the corporators of the Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati Railroad was held here to-day. Complete plot and profile of the road were presented, and the committee authorized to make survey was empowered to collect subscriptions for the payment of same, and further authorized to make such changes in the route as were thought better. A committee of three prominent citizens from each of the counties of Hamilton, Clermont, Brown, Adams and Lawrence were appointed to open books for subscriptions, with a view to organization.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1871.

THE COBURN-MACE FIGHT.

The sporting men of the city are greatly excited over the coming fight between Coburn and Mace. Large delegations will leave for Buffalo and Erie, Pa., to-morrow. It is expected there will be a general fight between the friends of both men on the cars, and bets are freely made that the fight will not take place.

POLITICAL.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of the Republican party, was held this evening, all members present. General John Cochrane occupied the chair. After some discussion the following resolutions were adopted: The Democratic Legislature of 1871, consummated the defrauding one Republican member of his seat and ending by the purchase of another, has surpassed all previous Legislatures in an avowed contempt of common morality, and utter disregard of common decency; we remit both the Democratic party and G. S. Winans's lawyer and client to the just arbitrament of their acts. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: J. F. Cochrane, President; Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Vice President; D. D. Conover, second Vice President, and Geo. C. Cochran and Andrew Leggett, Secretaries.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Wisconsin, from Liverpool.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

E. A. Andrews, formerly of the Lacrosse, Wis., *Republican*, and for several years connected with the Peoria, Ill., *Transcript*, died in the latter city yesterday.

Hon. Henry C. Rogers, pension agent for the St. Paul, Minn., district, and formerly Secretary of State, died yesterday.

Michael Ryan, an old resident of Dakota county, Minn., was found dead in the woods Sunday. Cause, intemperance.

A disastrous conflagration occurred at Wilmington, Delaware, yesterday, incurring a heavy loss to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

POLITICAL.

NEW HAVEN, May 8.—The second session of the legislative committee was held here to-day. A memorial, with 883 signatures of citizens who voted for Jewell, was presented in evidence. The testimony of counters was received to prove that Jewell's vote was tied up in packets of one hundred each. Outside testimony was taken to show that 573 was the Republican vote announced at the polls. To complete this testimony, all the citizens of the Fourth ward who voted for Jewell were put upon the stand. Three hundred and seventy have testified so far. The investigation is still going on.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—River twenty-nine feet six inches; it has risen eighteen inches; seventy-two feet six inches bridge space. Arrived—Fleetfoot, Louisville; Shannon, Louisville; Annie Laurie, Kanawha; Dove, Kentucky river. Cloudy and threatening. The Tom Reese ran against the Newport bridge last night, knocked down chimneys and damaged the pilot house—no further injury.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—River rising slowly, with seven feet ten inches in the chute, nine feet ten inches in the canal, six feet ten inches on the rocks, and eight feet one inch under the falls. Weather, prospects of falls water shortly. Clear and pleasant this morning, clouded up in afternoon, and raining and thundering. St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati and Champion, Cincinnati; Susie Silver, New Orleans; Nightingale, Arkansas river. The Kate Kinney loads for New Orleans to-morrow.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, May 8.—River rising, slowly, with eight feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather warm and cloudy. Arrived—Tyrone, Cairo; Emma Floyd, Cincinnati; J. N. Phillips, Rowena. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo; Emma Floyd, Cincinnati.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 8.—Weather cloudy and wet; light rain all day; river rising fast. Port list: Down—Spray at 8 P. M.; Leclaire No. 2 at 10 P. M.; P. W. Strader at 10 P. M.; Robt. Burns at 1 P. M.; J. A. Wood and barges at 12:30 P. M.; Houston and Coombs at 2 P. M.; Mary Ament at 4 P. M. Up—Florence Lee, 1 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 5 A. M.; Tuscarora, 8 A. M.; Fayette, 10 A. M.; Camella, 2 P. M.; Mary Ament, 4 P. M. Business light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, May 8.—Port list: Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, 9 P. M.; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 9 P. M.; Talisman, Nashville packet, 3 A. M.; Minnesota, Memphis to Cincinnati, 7 A. M.; Emma Graham, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; James Howard, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Abeona, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 4 P. M. River rose seven inches; heavy shower at noon; cloudy; mercury 74.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Arrived—Phil. Sheridan, St. Paul; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; Grand Tower, Memphis; Beaver and barges, Lafayette; Robb and barges, Illinois river. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Messenger, Iron Pile. The river continues to swell slowly, with fourteen feet water to Cairo. The line of Mississippi is at flood height, and over its banks in many places. Weather, steady rain all day and still continues, extending over a great breadth of country west and north.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 8.—Cloudy; mercury 55. River rising—White and Arkansas falling; Yazoo falling slowly. Arrived—Nashville, from Cincinnati; Legal Tender, White river. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Belle of Memphis and Oceanica, Arkansas river; Hesper, Arkansas river; Shreve, Red river; John, Vicksburg.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Arrived—Glencoe, Robert Mitchell, Louisville; City of Alton, St. Louis; Alaska, Cincinnati. Departed—Commonwealth, St. Louis.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Sugar firm at 10@10½c. Molasses dull and declining; Sales—Common to fair fermenting 30@31c. Coffee quiet

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bargains in Dry Goods—William Semple, Allegheny.
Suburban Residence at Auction—A. Leggate.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Statement—Third National Bank.
Boarding—134 Second avenue.
Situation Wanted—No. 5, Dispatch office.
Food Store for Rats—A. L. Jones.
Scarfs—Opera Hat House.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Proposals for Steel and Ice—67 Fourth avenue.
Situation Wanted—S. C. T., Postoffice.
Pocket Hats—Opera Hat House.
Engine Wanted—Box 78.
Spread Eagle—Pennant, this office.
Blue Cloth Hats—Opera Hat House.
Interest Wanted—J., this office.
Machinists Wanted—Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.
Latest Styles—Opera Hat House.
Proposals for Iron—J. D. Kurtz.
Silk Hats—64 Fifth avenue.
Boots and Shoes—F. A. Konold & Co.
Cravats—64 Fifth avenue.
Spring Styles—64 Fifth avenue.
Mules and Wagons at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Land at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Wood Sewing Machines—John Bigger & Son.
Spring Hats—Opera Hat House.
Boots and Gaiters—19 Fifth avenue.
New Books—J. R. Weldin & Co.
Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.
Steele Hart Hats—Opera Hat House.
Kid Gloves—Opera Hat House.
Cream Ale—Dennis & Co.
Pittsburgh Opera House.
Carcross & Dixey's Minstrels.
City Hall—Dr. Chase's Lectures.
Wimbleton Varieties Theater.
Library Hall—Vocal Concert, May 9.
Asthma Remedy—Jonas Whitcomb.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Louisville Cement—Laing & M'Kallip.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Lightning Rods—Fricke & Welsh.
Brick Houses for Sale—Herbridge & Son.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Homes for All—W. N. Howard.
Coal Property Sale—W. N. Howard.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McCaffrey.
Steam Heating—Gilbreth & Co.
Steam Heating—Ege Brothers.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Abyssinian Gold Jewelry—One Dollar Store.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting—J. Bourne.
Caution—Simon Johnston.

List of Unmailable Letters, May 8, 1871.

Barney Carry, Allegheny, Pa.....3c.
Bland, Louisa F., Portsmouth, Va.....3c.
Brooks, J., Lexington, Kentucky.....4c.
Butcher, Thomas T., Philadelphia, Pa.....3c.
Kremple, Caroline, Allegheny, Pa.....3c.
Fink, A. F., Philippsburg, Pa.....3c.
Mussen, J. B., Canonsburg, Pa.....3c.
Mahoney, Alex., Ridgeway, Pa.....3c.
Stehr & Co., H., W., New York.....3c.
Fanlingler, Molly, Wilkinsburg, Pa.....3c.
Ferry, Mortizer, Pittsburgh, Pa.....3c.
Wilwarth, Fred., Wilwarth, Pa.....3c.

THE TREATY.

Yet Another Version of Its Provisions.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following will appear in the Washington *National Republican* to-morrow morning. It is an authoritative official statement of the result of the labors of the Joint High Commission: The treaty will be known as the treaty of Washington for the adjustment of claims of injury alleged by the United States on account of the escape of Confederate cruisers from British ports and depredations committed by those vessels during the late rebellion in this country, the tribunal of arbitration, as constituted, to consist of five arbitrators, one appointed by the United States, one by Great Britain, and the other three each by designated sovereign States not interested in the matter. The treaty establishes special rules of neutral duty and obligation, in addition to the generally received public law, which rules. Although not admitted by the British Commissioners to have been in force at the time, yet it is agreed to retract and to govern the decision of the tribunal of arbitration. This tribunal may either award damages in detail or in gross, at its discretion, or it may refer this duty to a board of assessors sitting in the United States, who shall report from time to time, with payments to be made accordingly. The British government frankly expresses its regret for the occurrence of the incidents complained of by the United States for the adjudication of all other claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain, and against the United States during the same period that is from the 13th of April, 1861, to the 9th of April, 1865, an ordinary mixed commission is provided to sit at Washington, with an umpire to be nominated, if necessary, by a designated friendly power. This limitation of time is material in substance, for it is confined to the reclamation against the United States and no incidents of actual war. It is accompanied, also, with a declaration on the part of the British Commissioners to the effect of excluding claims on account of slave property. Great Britain does not recognize the claims of subjects for the seizure of cotton in cases where they took up their abode in the South, as they became subject to the conscriptive act of war.

In regard to the fisheries, in addition to the liberty already secured to them by the treaty of 1818, the fishermen of the United States shall have liberty to take sea fish on the sea coast and shores and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Colony of Prince Edward's Island and the islands adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from shore, with permission to land upon such coasts, shores and islands; also, upon Magdalen Island for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, subject to the local rights of private property. And the same liberty is granted to the British subjects on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States, north of the 39th parallel of latitude. This liberty is not to include shell fish or fish of salmon, shad fisheries or other fisheries in the rivers and mouths of rivers. It is further agreed that fish oil and fish of all kinds, except fish of the inland lakes and their rivers, and except fish preserved in oil, the produce of the fisheries of the United States, or Canada, or Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country free of duty. The privileges thus conceded to the United States are the only most important ones. It is asserted by the British Government, but not admitted by the United States, that the privileges accorded to citizens of the United States are of greater importance than those accorded to the subjects of Britain, and to prevent or avoid controversy on this point, it is agreed that a mixed commission, with an umpire, to be appointed in the same manner and power, shall determine whether any compensation for such alleged excess of privilege, and how much ought to be paid by the United States.

Next come various questions of navigation and commercial treaty, which are disposed of by declaring the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and the rivers Yucan, Porcupine, and Skillon, forever free and open for the purposes of the navigation of the Dominion, on the one hand, and Lake Michigan and St. Clair Flats canal, on the other, by providing for the free transit of merchandise to and fro, as well in British possessions as in the United States, and abolishing the provisions of export duty on American lumber on the river St. John. All these provisions, concerning fisheries and commercial transit, are of course made reciprocal. The general upon their acceptance by Congress and the British Parliament, the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island. By these various stipulations all the privileges of the fisheries, navigation and transit accorded to the United States by the treaty of 1854, are once more obtained, in a better form and without the burdensome conditions of that treaty, in the matter of reciprocal importations.

Of the pending subjects of controversy between the two governments there remains to be considered the question of the North-western boundary line. It is to be remembered that the line of the treaty of 1846 runs by the middle channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, but several such channels exist. Great Britain contends that the channel of that treaty is the Rosario Straits, the United States that it is the Canal de Haro, the two channels being separated by the Island of San Juan. This question, having once been referred to by the mixed Commission, but for the absence of a line the United States is not content to refer it to another such Commission, nor has it been deemed convenient, even though such a tribunal should be appointed by a friendly sovereign power. Instead of this it has been agreed by the present treaty to submit the question to a neutral power, and the Emperor of Germany has been selected for the purpose. The government has in its hands much evidence in support of its pretensions not made use of, and on that, as well as on other grounds, is confident of the better reason on its side to assure the possession of the island of San Juan. Such are the outlines of the provisions of the present treaty, and such some of the considerations which have commended it to the approbation of the President.

CONNECTICUT.

Furious Bluster from a Democratic Newspaper.

HARTFORD, CT., May 8.—A Democratic paper of New Haven, the *Elm City Press*, to-day says: "Governor English has acted too hesitatingly, but he will not be found wanting in this situation. He will never yield possession of the State records to a mob, but will, in accordance with his solemn oath, discharge all his duties fearlessly and faithfully. To attempt to prevent him will be dangerous to those who may attempt to fight it out. The State has a fine military organization. We have the sheriffs in every county who know their duty and will perform it. The horse guard is composed of intelligent men, who will not refuse to obey the orders of Governor English."

CITY MATTERS.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

Mayor Brush fined H. Porter and W. A. Barclay five dollars and costs for reckless driving in Minersville on Sunday.

Samuel Demminger, and another boarder, at 505 Chestnut alley, South Pittsburgh, were robbed on Sunday night—the first of $182 and the latter of a patent lever silver watch. There is no clue to the thieves.

Friday last a young man called at McWhinney & Co.'s on Wood street, procured a card, and going to Graff, Bennett & Co., gave a forged order for $50 worth of furs. A fireman started to take it to Mr. Whinney's, when the young man intercepted him and had him convey it to Allegheny, where it was subsequently sold to a blacksmith at three cents per pound. The original purchaser is missing.

THE towboat Collier, during the high wind Sunday, as she was proceeding down the river with a tow of coal boats, became unmanageable, and ran on Merriman's bar, when four of her boats, containing twenty-six thousand bushels of coal each, were sunk. Two of these boats belonged to Hon. James Blackmore, one to Mr. James Linn, and one to Mr. George Miller, of this city. Mr. Blackmore has some hope of saving one of his boats, with a part of the cargo. The other, it is feared will prove a total loss.

MIRROR OF IRELAND.—Masonic Hall. Benefit of Orphan Asylum this afternoon and evening.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Quite a large audience was present at this establishment last night, to see Mr. John Allen in his new *role*. Of the play, "Schneider," there is little to say, as a literary effort it is not equal to either Emmet's "Fritz" or Murphy's "Help," but still has a few good points. It is of the sensational school, and affords numerous opportunities for *Schneider* (Mr. Allen) to turn up at exactly the right moment and save a life or prevent a crime. Mr. Allen's rendition of the character is good, and this fact was recognized by the audience, who applauded him very liberally. The remainder of the characters were well distributed. "Schneider" will be repeated to-night.

LIBRARY HALL.—We again call the attention of readers to the fact that the pupils of Miss M. J. Appelbe will give a concert of vocal music at Library Hall this evening, assisted by the Allegheny Quartette Club. Miss Appelbe is one of our best teachers of vocal music, and made special effort to train her classes for the concert to-night. The programme will be repeated to-night.

VARIETIES.—Notwithstanding the great counter-attractions, the Varieties Theater had its usual large audience last evening. The performance is a very entertaining one, and gave general satisfaction. The new female minstrels are first rate.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels had a most flattering reception at the Academy of Music last night, the building being crowded in every part. The performance was one of the best we have ever seen, and was received with applause from beginning to end. Carncross sings as sweetly as ever, and gave the audience a rare treat in the duet, "Jarboard Watch," with Bobby New. Sweet comb is an excellent performer; unlike most "song and dance men" he can *sing* as well as dance. The "Emfelo Boys," well known here, have improved greatly since their last visit, and they were fine performers then. The programme was an excellent one, nearly everything on it being new. The jokes are fresh and pointed, and entirely free from vulgarity. A change of bill will be given to-night.

LAST DAY OF THE CIRCUS.—This is positively the last day of Rosston, Springer & Henderson's Circus and Menagerie in this city. But two more performances will be given, this afternoon and evening, on the Red Lion lot. The last grand parade will be given this forenoon, and will proceed through the principal streets of Allegheny city.

MIRROR OF IRELAND.—Masonic Hall. Benefit of Orphan Asylum this afternoon and evening.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Semi-Monthly Meeting—Street Matters—Reports of Committees—The Completion of the Connellsville Railroad—The East End Gas Company, Etc.

The Councils of Pittsburgh met in regular session yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

President Gross occupied the chair and a quorum of the members was present. After the reading and approval of the minutes the following business was transacted:

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The usual number of petitions for gas and water were presented and referred to the appropriate committees. Those of interest were as follows:

By Mr. Morrow, petition for the grading and paving of Forbes street. Street Committee.

Mr. Kirk remonstrated against the grading and paving of Butler street. Referred to the Street Committee, with instructions to ascertain if a majority in interest have petitioned for the improvement.

Mr. Edwards presented an ordinance for the grading and paving of Frankstown avenue, from Penn avenue to Fifth avenue, in accordance with the provisions of the Penn avenue act, passed finally.

Also, petition and ordinance for the opening of Lang avenue, from Penn avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad. Petition accepted and ordinance adopted.

Mr. Kelsey, petition for the free use of water for sprinkling the streets of the city. Water Committee.

UNFINISHED COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The unfinished business of Common Council was then taken up and concurred in, with the following exceptions:

The ordinance for a bridge over Scrip alley, at Jones & Laughlin's, was referred to the Solicitor for a report upon the points of law. Action afterward reconsidered, and a proviso inserted that the city may at any time pass an ordinance for the removal of the bridge, and have it removed within thirty days. As amended the ordinance was adopted.

The ordinance for the improvement of Butler street was referred back to the Street Committee, a remonstrance having been filed.

Mr. Ahlborn presented a remonstrance against the grading and paving of Spruce and Smallman streets. Ordinance indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Schmidt, the grading and paving of Mulberry alley, was indefinitely postponed.

The ordinance repealing a part of an ordinance for the grading and paving of Thirty-second street from Penn avenue to Pine alley, was amended by Mr. Morrow, by striking out "from Penn avenue to Pine alley," and passed. The whole ordinance is therefore repealed.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. Morrow, a resolution for a conference of five to ascertain the amount of assessments in each of the wards and report a plan for equalizing the same. Adopted.

THE SMOKE CONSUMER TESTS.

Mr. Herron, resolution authorizing the Water Committee to make arrangements to test the matter of getting rid of the smoke nuisance at the upper works.

Several members opposed the resolution, stating that the patent was old and a nuisance, and it was an outrage to attempt to waste the city with several thousand dollars in testing the matter.

Mr. Morrow moved that the test be made at the coke ovens on Second street, instead of at the Water Works.

Mr. Shipton thought our manufacturers should first test the consumer at their own expense before the city was plunged into debt.

Mr. Lloyd said at the last meeting of the Water Committee the question of consuming smoke had been under discussion and a Sub Committee appointed to investigate the whole matter. He said it was absolutely necessary to erect a new stack at the upper works, and it was just as necessary to have some means for the consumption of smoke, not on account of the water works but on account of the new High School building. The building has cost a great deal of money, and as citizens, the Water Committee did not wish to see it injured. The High School people had offered to pay half the expenses of testing the consumer.

Mr. Morrow moved to lay the motion on the table. This was not seconded, whereupon the gentleman stated that there was a "scheme" in it. The owner would erect the consumer, and then if it was a success he could ask whatever he wished for it. There were other smoke-consumers in the market which could be had for one-fiftieth part of $10,000.

Resolved, That the Committee of Baltimore and the manufactures of Pittsburgh, each most efficiently superintends the erection of consumers, and in justice to the city and to the purpose of saving their coal to the utmost, it is necessary that the services of the most experienced and reliable persons be employed to test the matter, and that the Committee of Councils to purchase and present to him, in behalf of the city, some suitable testimonial, to mark the appreciation of the invaluable services he has rendered those great interests we are here to represent, by the energy, zeal, and ability which you have exerted over all difficulties and discouragements, he has possessed this important work to a successful completion.

Resolved, That Councils also recognize the invaluable aid and co-operation extended to this great enterprise by the city and citizens of Baltimore, and especially by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as represented by Hon. John W. Garrett, its President, and we doubt not that their far-sighted liberality will be but amply rewarded through the new and most important channel of commerce which the opening of this road must at once build up between them and ourselves.

Resolved, That we are prepared to welcome our Baltimore brethren, not only to our factories and workshops, but to our homes, in the hope that there a cordial invitation to our city; and however sombre and smoke-stained they may find it externally, we promise them that warm hearts and friendly greetings will be found within.

Resolved, That a committee of arrangements, seven from Select and eight from the Common Councils, be appointed to take in charge the reception of the city on the occasion of the formal opening of the road.

Signed by the committee, Messrs. Burgwin, Liggett, Batchelor, McCandless, and Duff.

REMARKS OF MR. BURGWIN.

Mr. Burgwin said it was hardly necessary for him to say anything in regard to the opening of the road. There were others who could argue the case in the importance of the road better than him. He would, however, state one or two facts in support of the resolutions. In regard to that which speaks of the aid extended by the city of Baltimore, he would say a few words. At one period in the history of the Company $4,000,000 was required to finish the road, and it was decided to issue a mortgage for that amount upon the road. Baltimore held a prior mortgage, for $1,200,000, which they agreed to retire to the place of a second mortgage, in case that the new mortgage (four millions) might have precedence. The Baltimore and Ohio Road took $2,000,000 of that loan, and the city of Allegheny $1,000,000—the city of Pittsburgh $100,000. For these reasons he believed the resolutions reported entirely proper. For no more vital aid could it have been extended. With regard to the interests of Pittsburgh, he said that he had been informed that since the opening of the road there had been a rise in the manufacturers of the city in freight shipments $1,000 daily. Previous to the opening of the road, he had further learned from a Pittsburgh manufacturer, he had to pay 65c per hundred for his manufactures, that after considerable trouble and effort he succeeded in getting a reduction in the rate of 5c. Now he was shipping via the Connellsville Road at the rate of 35c per hundred. This was only one of the many instances known to many of the members of councils. The gentleman then stated that others were, no doubt, better prepared to speak on the subject than him, but he referred to the above facts because they were of vast importance and substantiability to the people of Pittsburgh.

REMARKS OF MR. LAUFMAN.

Mr. Laufman did not think a speech necessary to satisfy the people of this community with reference to the results of the completion of the road. The Connellsville road was always a pet of the citizens of the Iron City, and he did not believe they would now withdraw any of their interest regarding any future prosperity of the line. He said Philadelphia, like Paris, which claimed to be Parisian enough to convey the impression that she was "Penna." He rejoiced in the fact that other eastern cities, of as much importance as Philadelphia, were now in communication with ours, and it can be demonstrated at any time that Philadelphia is not yet "Penna." He heartily endorsed all that Mr. Burgwin said, and said the single item regarding the saving in freights mentioned by that gentleman, should satisfy the minds of all that the resolutions were not too highly colored. He moved the adoption of the resolutions, carried unanimously.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Chairman appointed the following committee: Messrs. Lloyd, Phillips, McCune, Wainwright, Laufman, House and Kehew.

Common Council concurred and appointed the following committee: Messrs. Batchelor, Carroll, John Fleming, Froelich, Morgan, Snodgrass, Cohen and Rowley.

THE EAST END GAS COMPANY.

Mr. Shipton, from the Gas Committee, submitted a report recommending the erection of gas lamps at certain points in the city. Accepted and lamps ordered. Six of the lamps are to be erected in the Second Avenue park, the mains to be laid without cost to the city, and one on Bluff street.

The Committee also reported an ordinance authorizing a contract with the East End Gas Company for the necessary supply of gas for city purposes in the district traversed by their mains, at the rate of $2 50 per thousand cubic feet, the contract to last for five years.

A minority report was also read, protesting against the passage of gas ordinance granting the contract to the East End Gas Company at the price named, which the report stated was three times what the city had paid the Pittsburgh Gas Company.

Mr. Aiken said the minority report was signed by two members of the Committee who were not present.

Mr. Shipton said these members were not by him, and signed the minority report, believing it correct.

Mr. Morrow favored the majority report, and Messrs. Shipton & Gallaher opposed it.

Mr. Isaac Jones moved that the price to be paid for the gas be fixed at $1 50 per thousand feet.

Mr. Lloyd offered an amendment to the amendment, fixing it at $2. He stated the sum was quite reasonable. He then referred to the Pittsburgh Gas Company, and said the Councils should encourage any new company. He spoke for the citizens of Pittsburgh, and hoped the city would avail themselves of advantages of the kind whenever the same were offered. Here was an opportunity. He stated the fact that when the people of the Fifteenth ward wanted gas they had to go to a great expense, and even get their pipes from the gas office, before the Pittsburgh Gas Company would yield an inch. Again, the Fourteenth ward offered and guaranteed the Pittsburgh Gas Company ten per cent. on their outlay, but they would not lay the pipes to Oakland.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Jones, fixing the rate per thousand at two dollars. The amendment was carried.

Mr. E. P. Jones presented the report of the Committee on Roads, setting forth appropriations during April, amounting to $3,413 21. The contract for the grading of Bluff street was awarded to Mettenly Addis. Accepted and filed.

Mr. McCune, report of Committee on Allegheny Wharf, setting forth the receipts and expenditures for the first three months of the year. Receipts, $665 02; expenditures, $394 99. Accepted and filed. On motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council convened at half-past two o'clock, President Oliver in the chair and a quorum of members present.

Clerk McMasters read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. Carroll—A resolution for the removal of a gas lamp on Grant street. Referred.

Mr. Arthurs—A petition for police in Twenty-first ward. Referred.

Mr. Kinzey—Petition for grading Vickroy street. Referred.

Mr. Sims—An ordinance for the appointing of a Viewer on the opening of Webster street. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Booth—Petition for gas lamps on Crawford street. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing the Controller to draw a warrant in favor of Mr. Allen for $3,000 for grading. Referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Rowley—Resolution for stone crossing on Bedford avenue at Gum street. Referred.

Mr. Smith—Petition from citizens of the Sixteenth ward, asking the Councils to extend the benefit of the Penn avenue Improvement act to certain streets in said ward. Referred.

Also, petitions for the grading and paving of certain streets, accompanied by ordinances. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Negley, petition for water pipes on Walnut street. Referred.

Mr. Morgan presented the report of the Street Committee, accompanying which were ordinances for the grading and paving of sundry streets. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance—supplemental to an ordinance—for paving Poplar street. Also, an ordinance for the regrading and repaving of Thirty-eighth street; grading, paving and curbing of Locust street; grading and paving Hatfield street. Also, an ordinance to open, opening Forty-sixth street, from Butler to Centre street, which were passed finally under a suspension of the rules. Ordinance for the opening of Bates alley was laid over.

Mr. Batchelor raised a point of order, relative to the passage of an ordinance for the regrading of Thirty-eighth street, and held that under an act of Assembly an ordinance whereby the city may become liable for the payment of money shall be passed by at least two-fifths of the members elected. The Chair held that the ordinance was not such as contemplated by the act, as it had been declared passed, the Chair could no notaing in the matter.

On motion the action of the Councils in passing the ordinance was reconsidered.

On motion the rules were suspended and the ordinance again put upon its third reading.

The question recurred on the final passage of the ordinance, when the yeas and nays were called with the following result: yeas 22; nays 18.

Mr. Batchelor, Chairman of the Survey Committee presented the report of the committee which was received and filed.

Accompanying the report were reports of viewers on the change of grade on Penn avenue, and plan of grade of Craig and Nevil streets, which were approved; also plan of King avenue and Pemberton street, which were approved.

Mr. Aiken then presented the report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee, showing a total collection of $1,038, and an expenditure of $249 34 for the month of April. Received and filed.

Mr. R. H. Negley presented an ordinance for the opening of Collins avenue. Laid over.

Mr. Snodgrass's resolution for the paving and grading of Reed street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Rowley—A resolution instructing the Street Committee to relet the contract for grading and paving Webster avenue. Referred.

Mr. Hare presented a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to investigate certain charges made against a member of Councils in the Pittsburgh *Post*. Adopted.

All business from Select Council not otherwise noted was concurred in.

Councils adjourned.

Shooting Affray.

A shooting affray occurred at half-past eleven o'clock last night, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, between Benjamin Golden, a colored man, and John Carvinn, by which the former received a wound in his left hand, necessitating the amputation of the little finger. Golden, as the parties mentioned, was walking along Sixth avenue, when a girl named Mary Bryan, also colored, and when they neared Strawberry alley they met a party of young men, one of whom, John Carvinn, accosted the girl. This offended Golden, and he inquired of the girl who the young man was, when she named him, and he replied that she should not have spoken to him and that he would settle it with him sometime. When the two couple neared Sixth avenue, they again met the party of men, who were standing on the northeast corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, and as they were crossing the street Carvinn again spoke to the girl. He then reached the opposite corner of the street, Golden stopped and asked what right he had to speak to the girl that accompanied him. Hart words were then freely exchanged, after which Golden challenged Carvinn to cross the street, which was accepted.

Carvinn had hardly reached the center of the street, when he put one of his hands to his pocket for a handkerchief, when Golden, who suspected that he was after a revolver, hurried forward, and pulled out his pistol, which left his mark, however, and the ball merely glazed the top of Carvinn's head. Carvinn immediately returned the fire, and was more successful, the ball passing through the left hand of Golden, just below the little finger. The shooting attracted the police who arrested the two men, and also the girl, and took them to the station house.

Dr. Murdock was then sent for, but not being in his office Dr. Arthurs was summoned. The physician upon examining the wound found it necessary to amputate the little finger, which was accordingly done. A hearing will be had in the case this morning.

MIRROR OF IRELAND.—Masonic Hall. Benefit of Orphan Asylum this afternoon and evening.

ALLECHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE annual meeting of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cemetery will be held at the Agency, corner of Ridge and Grant avenues, this afternoon at three o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

Yesterday afternoon at three o'clock a horse attached to the sewing machine wagon of Hector & McCan, agents for the Florence sewing machine, took fright on Federal street, Allegheny, and, turning down Robinson street the wagon collided with a post and was overturned, throwing the driver, a man named Hugh McNeil, James Mc-Cutcheon, John Brown, Jr., Archibald McFarland, Jacob Swoyer, Jr., and Adolph Isaac, all of whom escaped with slight bruises. The wagon was completely demolished.

**STOCK SAL